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Bridge over the Schuylkill, at Reading, Pennsylvania.

We present our readers with a view of the bridge at Reading, Pennsylvania. It spans the Schuylkill, from the foot of Penn street, directly across to the Harrisburgh turnpike, and is one of the heaviest and most expensive bridges in the state. Originally it was contemplated to be built entirely of stone; and three massive arches were finished, and still remain to impress the beholder with an adequate idea of the magnificence of the design. But the architect from some cause, probably inability to complete his contract within the terms precribed—fled, leaving his work unfinished, and the county to bear the loss of a large outlay of money. The wooden bridge, afterwards completed at the same spot, cost something over forty thousand dollars—and it is believed that about the same sum was lost by advances to the first contractor. Some hundred yards below this, another bridge was built in 1830—at an expense of about twelve thousand dollars, equally serviceable perhaps, but far inferior in point of heaviness and finish to the former one. Since the above cut was made, very considerable alterations have taken place in the locality. The Union Canal Company's dam has thrown the water much higher, and the Schuylkill Canal winds its way beneath the first arch of the bridge.

The borough of Reading is already a place of much importance, and promises fair to outstrip many other towns in the race of prosperity. On either side of the superb stream, which winds through her rich and luxuriant valley, are to be seen the Union and Schuylkill Canal. The rail road in continuation from Norristown has been already staked out, and is to be commenced forthwith. Another one to intersect the Philadelphia and Columbia rail road, will in all probability be commenced early in the ensuing year, and a general impetus appears to have been given to the place. Reading is situated in an industrious and wealthy county, and is itself in possession of much solid capital.

LOVE IN THE DEW.

A maiden went forth at the twilight hour,
To meet her true love in a dewy bower,
Where the rose, and sweet brier, and jessamine grew,
And the humming-bird kissed from the blossoms their dew.
She was bright as that bird of the glittering wing,
And pure as the dew drop, and gay as the spring,
And there, in the shade,
The youth wooed the maid;
But the moon rose high
In the cloudless sky,
Ere she gave consent, and received the ring,
And then she flew
From love and from dew,
To dream of them both the long night through.

The night has fled, and the dew is gone,
The maiden sits in her chamber alone,
She is thinking of love and moonlight hours,
Of dewy kisses and jessamine bowers;
And she wonders if rings and vows are true,
Or as cold as night, and as fleeting as dew.
But her hope is bright,
And her heart is light,
And still she sings
Of bridal rings,
Of rosebuds and vows the long day through,
And all her theme,
Is that bright dream,
That came o'er her heart by the moon's pale beam.

The maiden is clad in her bridal dress,
The priest is there to unite and to bless;
And beside her the bridegroom has taken his stand,
To taste of her lip and to touch her hand,
And to wed in the face of the world, the maid
Whom he wooed at night in the jessamine shade.
No eye more bright,
No heart more light,
Than hers, the bride,
Who smiles in her pride—
For the ring is hers, and the vow is paid.
But maidens beware
Of dew and night air,
Not always are truth and gold rings found there.

Mr. Brook's Letters.

THINGS IN ENGLAND.—NO. VIII.

July, 1835.

I must anticipate the order of things a little to give you an account of a great meeting in London, at the Crown and Anchor, (another pretty name for a tavern, but not quite equal to 'The Bolt-in-Tun,')—a public meeting to obtain the repeal of the Stamp duties upon newspapers—over which Lord Brougham presided, and where many of the British Lions made a figure. A prodigious multitude rushed into a Hall not so large as Faneuil Hall, full an hour before the time. When Lord Brougham came in to take the chair, loud and boisterous enough was the cheering, and hundreds of hats were flourishing in the air. I knew him by his nose. There is no missing that figure, if any one has seen an English caricature—but really I never fancied him to be that sort of an exquisite looking man, thus decked out in the fashion, so sleek, and so well trimmed. The applause there was no quieting. The more he put forth his well gloved fingers, as if to hush the storm, the louder it was and the higher went up the caps. At last 'my Lord,' as all the subsequent speakers called him, obtained a hearing—and admirably well-timed were a few remarks, so cool, and so fluent and so graceful, that they were just unlike what I should have fancied Lord Brougham would say.—He does not resemble any of our public men in his manner of speaking. This day he had the fluency of Grundy with the dignity of Webster—but little action, and no extraordinary enthusiasm. He evidently did not put forth half his power, and I must see him again to know what he is. Brougham, (it is said, he would now give any thing if he could doff his title of Lord)—is acting a strange part in English politics at present. He evidently is falling back upon the Radicals. Two pamphlets supposed to be his, have lately attacked the nobility with a fierceness that but few pens other than his can command—and the consequence is, that many of the nobility have thrown him from their society, as it was their *society* and *manners* that he attacked. The English women, in particular, have taken him in hand—and he, as you see, I think in revenge, is threatening to keep them out of the House of Lords. Alas for him in such a warfare! Upon this, however, he is turning Radical. The Radicals are re-taking him up. The Whig ministry is distrusting him—and he by his measures is annoying them. Another such thorn in their sides as he can be, they cannot find in all England. Such is the partial reason why the multitude showered forth upon him so much of their enthusiasm, for the multitude of England is a Radical multitude—and if free suffrage prevailed here, both Whigs and Tories would be tumbled overboard to-morrow. As it is I think the Whig ministry will go, for the Tories are growing stronger, and the Radicals distrusting them, though no Tory ministry, unless it be by some cunning *melange* of Peel, who is not so hot-headed as the silly majority of his party, can stand a year, or even a half a year. The Radicals only want proper parliamentary leaders soon to get into power. Now they are wofully deficient in ability, the aid of O'Connell except, all whose efforts, however, are palsied by the fact that he is an Irish Catholic.

Hume was among the speakers to-day. This Mr. Hume is well known on our side of the water as a cutter down of lavish expenditures here. He had much to say of America and American newspapers, in connection with his subject of the repeal of the stamp tax. He unfolds the immense sheet of the New York Courier and Enquirer, which the members of Parliament for some days have been handing about as a monster—curiosity—and this he displayed as a specimen of what an unstamped press has done for America!—When he said the price was but three half pence, as he unfolded the *columns*, as he called them (you see these Englishmen, always speak perfect English) the multitude who give nearly five times as much for smaller papers (their price is 14 cents) absolutely roared with surprise. 'Hear,' 'hear,' 'hear,' a thousand voices were screaming—and the very roof of the house seemed to shake. 'Hear,' 'hear,' 'hear,' was all I could hear for many seconds. And as Hume went on to speak well of America, and of the progress of her institutions, the applause gathered again—and when he called them his COUNTRYMEN, it burst forth in peals of thunder. I never saw a more spontaneous tribute from a great multitude than was given to us at that moment. I was near the speaker—and I could have given him my hand and my heart—the tears gushed in my eyes, for if there is any thing sweet to a stranger in a strange land, it is such a tribute to one's own home on such an occasion thus responded to.—O how unlike the sneers and contempt an American must even now witness in some quarters of England from other classes of men, who believe us, from the misrepresentations of Tory travellers, to be but little better than brutes. I did indeed in proper time take an opportunity to tell Mr. Hume, that if all Englishmen were like him, we should in truth be countrymen—with one heart and a kindred feeling. America is now alluded to here at all times, and on almost all occasions.

The machinery of our government intensely interests all Britains—and yet strange to say, the best informed among them are wofully ignorant of almost every thing appertaining to us. New York is about the only state they have heard of as yet. Their geography runs no further than the place where the packet ships come from. Of our public men, almost the only one whom they have heard of is Webster, and his speeches they have never read—but they have caught his name from the Edinburgh Review. Major Downing and Niagara are the only tory conceptions of America. Mississippi, they say is a large river—and when I tell them I came from Maine, they exclaim, 'how such a river must look!' The only maine they have ever dreamed of, is the Main of the continent, notwithstanding they have three great territories on its boundaries. Why, I have had well informed men in other matters, look upon me with surprise when I told them I was an American, because I had eyes and ears like theirs; and their surprise was redoubled when they found I spoke English as they did, while they watched me narrowly all the time to catch some such phrase as 'nation fine,' or 'tarnel slick;' and when I spoke of a Mississippi snag, they thought they had me, and roared outright. No man's language here is watched more than an American's. So much have English travellers drawn attention to this matter, that a man after watching me long, could only remark that I differed from him in saying *hapenny* instead of *happenny!* A monstrous difference, to be sure. My countrymen, Willis, who is really a gentleman, and a man of taste as well as a man of talents, passes for a wonder in the circles here, for he speaks English as all well educated Americans do, and is neither a bear nor a man 'to lick his weight in wild-cats,' as the Trollopes and Hamiltons have made many silly people believe we all are.

But—I have been wandering. There is no other way, however, in rambling letter-writing than that of tumbling your thoughts in wherever you can get a chance. I hate to write on stilts. But—to return, however, to the 'Crown and Anchor.' Among the orators of the meeting was a Mr. Fox, a Unitarian clergyman, who began in a most unpromising manner, but ended most brilliantly—talking politics with a freedom that would ruin an American clergyman, as we tie them up, (unwisely enough I think, too) to theology only, thereby making them know much of [illegible] little of the world they have [illegible] spoke in a species of theatrical chant, now up and down—but he is just the man for the multitude, and they cried out 'hear,' 'hear,' 'hear,' at every turn of his thick-thoughted periods, and now and then gave him rounds of applause. The Duke of Wellington he lashed unmercifully, and the audience bore him out.—Then we had some members of parliament—a Mr. Wakely, whose gun though somewhat notorious here, would not be considered of mighty calibre with us: then Mr. Grote, a member from London, or *Lonnon*, as 'my Lord' Brougham calls it,*—(you see what correct speakers even English scholars always are!) but Mr. Grote would stand in our third or fourth congressional tier. And then Col. De Lacy Evans, who is going as commander of the British recruits, to fight Don Carlos—a gentleman better for fighting than for speaking; and then Dr. Bowring, a leading radical, who talked sensibly enough, but with a most nonsensical rant of manner, screaming louder than Clifton of Kentucky can, and not half so fluent.

O'Connell, however, brought up the rear. A queer man he is, with a funny social face, alive with frolic—ready at any weapon too, or *wepon* as he calls it—whether it be the keen piercing shaft of wit, the healthiest and most tasteful declamation, or the most outrageous and profuse abuse, or the heavy-laden bolt of wrathful sarcasm. A specimen of all this varied eloquence he gave us now. Fifty years ago, such words as he used would have cost him his head. He was the only orator who made me forget by the freedom of his sentiments, that he was a British orator; for he alone advanced opinions as liberal as an American orator would advocate—dodging narrowly around the throne itself, denouncing all that we consider abuses, advocating free suffrage, and pouncing upon the very principle of hereditary legislation—save, however, that great lottery, as he called it, the kingship, which he expects to keep hereditary without an hereditary prop! I do not care so much, said he, that a lord should *beget* a lord, but I do care that a judge should *beget* a judge—the wig the robe, the ermine, and—the all. What should you think, he continued, of a tailor who, because *he* was a tailor, should undertake to beget a tailor too—and yet how much easier is it to beget the hereditary makers of our coats than the hereditary makers and judges of our laws? The loud response of the audience warmly approved the sentiment.

When O'Connell first came into the meeting he was most boisterously cheered. When he arose to speak the noise was yet greater. The multitude tried to make him mount a chair so that he could be seen far and wide, but he held on to the floor, exclaiming that he liked that best, and had no inclination to mount above the people, whereupon there was another roar, as a matter of course. O'Connel in person is very large—almost as large as Mr. Lewis, M. C. from Alabama, but not so tall. He has a thick full face, and a laughing eye. His appearance is quite massive, his handkerchief being about his neck in a most slovenly manner—and all his garments seemed to have tumbled upon him. No man better understands that most difficult undertaking, the art of haranguing masses of men. When argument became heavy, he fell upon amusement. When eloquence beautiful and grand, had been heard and felt, he made his audience feel more the force of the contrast by something of coarseness and perhaps vulgarity. Sarcasm was tempered by wit, and wit was pointed by sarcasm. O'Connell is now as an orator (only) the greatest in Great Britain. None of our distinguished speakers resemble him. Grundy has more wit, but no such eloquence and chaste declamation. Forsyth has more bitterness but no such power. Clay has a far richer and sweeter tone of voice, and a much more natural manner, which in general would produce more effect, but he has no such command of language, nothing like O'Connell's fluency. Webster has more dignity and power, and would elevate the sentiment of an audience much higher, but he cannot tickle the ears of people as O'Connell can. He cannot thus play upon the passions. Preston unites many of O'Connell's gifts, but Preston loves metaphors more, and uses them not in so natural a way, and therefore, by overstraining, loses O'Connell's power. O'Connell hits the exact nail upon the head, and fits his wares to his market. An Irish Barrister in Dublin told me that he had seen O'Connell go from the fume of the Court, where he had been employing in beautiful language the highest power of intellect, to a public political meeting and there harangue a rabble in the most blackguard slang. He evidently has great knowledge of all the springs that move men. Nevertheless, he can never inspire confidence. His face, his air is not an honest one. If he says fine things, one can't help feeling as if he were to see a blackguard reading a homily in a pulpit. Brougham now, is just the reverse in the impression he leaves. By the way, O'Connell has a curious seal, befitting his life, that of a ship on a rough sea, under a strong wind—he helmsman crying out 'luff,' 'luff.' Immense service he has done to Ireland, by awakening the attention of the English people to this most unhappy nation—and in the turn parties in England must take by and by, I shall not be all surprised in hearing that he is 'a Peer of the realm.'

An American for the first time witnessing a British popular assembly, has one ever-present thought with him, and that is, how far behind us this great people are, in the simple political truths! Here in 1835, there is a dispute about taking of a tax of 200 per cent upon the vehicles of all political intelligence; for the tax is 200 per cent; a newspaper worth four cents paying eight cents for stamps! Here, there is a necessity for arguing *against* hereditary legislation! Here, a fear of speaking of the sovereign as the servant of the people! Here, hardly an acknowledgement that all government is instituted for the people's benefit, and that they have a right to alter or modify it on their pleasure! The orators too, address the people as if they were wild beasts, fierce and mad, who need caging—Brougham cautioning them not 'to agitate too much,' O'Connell giving them just such a length of reign and forbidding them to go further, others promising them good *leaders*, &c. The tone and manner of address are in such a different strain, that the contrast forces attention—and yet this was one of the most liberal assemblages ever met in England. Nevertheless, I don't believe our form of government would fit this European market, even some years hence—and is there no danger of ours, if property-holders in America do not make more efforts than they are now making to educate the whole people—by the whole—not by half—as they are now educated: The great mass of English society is not so far behind us in education—as some dream, and as I for one dreamed before I came here, while there are many more well-educated men than with us—men of intellect—of taste, of character too, with all the virtues—who adorn and invigorate English society and who make this little island the mistress of the world. Alas, that I have to tell such truths. They lie—excuse me—who tell us we are the most enlightened people on earth. B.

* I have heard Lord Brougham say in the House of Lords, *Lonnon*—Brummagum (Birmingham,) and me *luds* for lords, the last always.

NIGHTS AT MESS.

"Once on a time," said Cornet Winthrop, "the quiet town of Higglesworth was frightened from its propriety by a very well authenticated apparition. It was about six feet high; had a powerful pair of whiskers, bold, impudent-looking black eyes, and the most fashionable made clothes that had ever been seen in the county. Every night, just as it became dusk, it made its appearance under the garden wall of a fine old manor-house, about a half mile from the town, paced slowly up and down for a considerable length of time, and on the approach of any passenger either glided unnoticed past him, or, as was most commonly the case, disappeared. Various conjectures were hazarded as to this very unusual occurrence; many enquiries were made, and the conclusion to which the wise people of Higglesworth came was this, that the apparition, whatever it was, was that of a very handsome fellow, about four or five and twenty, with the pride of a bashaw and the stiffness of a Turk, from which two circumstances they unanimously decided that it had very much the appearance of a military man. It was traced to the gateway of the Piebald Horse, the principal hotel of the borough, and, in fact, the most sceptical in such matters were convinced that the reports on this occasion, like some of the fashionable songs, were founded on facts; for the Boniface of the aforesaid hostel deposed, that for the last ten days the identical ghost had occupied his two best rooms, being No. 10 and 12; and, moreover, was the best judge of port wine that had ever taken up his residence in the Piebald Horse. In a few days after these facts were elicited, the phantom discontinued its appearances, but not before it was rumoured, that on one or two occasions it had not 'walked' alone, but had been accompanied by another apparition in a bonnet and cloak.—Whether this last circumstance was true or false, the good folks of Higglesworth never discovered; but I have every reason to believe it was true, as I have heard the story over and over again from the two persons who were principally concerned in the adventure. My friend Harry Villiers was as fine, jovial a hearted fellow as could be imagined. Some people might perhaps say he was not so clever as he might have been, as I believe he did not pretend to see much beauty in the preface to Bellendenus, never having heard of that performance, and altogether was inclined to consider the schoolmen, as he himself would have expressed it, considerable humbugs. But his judgment in horse flesh, pleasant small talk, and excellent disposition, went a great way to supply his want of appreciation of the classical merits of my old pedagogue, Dr. Parr. In the manor house, which I have told you was about half-a-mile from Higglesworth lived a gentleman of the name of Tracy, one of those characters who are commoner in life than is often imagined, who make up, by prodigious suavity to strangers, and an affectation of goodness and generosity, for the peevishness and meanness they display to their dependents. Every one was eloquent in the praises of Mr. Tracy,—the kind, the good, the indulgent Mr. Tracy—except his servants, whom he nearly starved, and his daughter, whom he tyrannized over as if she had been his slave. I don't exactly know whether Henry Villiers troubled his head much about the sufferings of our sable brethren in the colonies, but I know he was most indefatigable in his zeal for the emancipation of the beautiful Julia Tracy. For this purpose, he would not have grudged twenty millions out of his pocket, if he had had them; unfortunately, though he had a very decentish sort of fortune, he had neither enough to pay off the national debt, nor even, as he feared, to satisfy the expectations of the grasping and ambitious papa.—However, he had one consolation, and that was, that he knew the daughter was neither grasping nor ambitious.—A captaincy of dragoons, a small estate, a few thousands in cash, the strength of a Hercules, and expectations from an ancient aunt, left him very little room for care or despondency, [illegible] in a matter in which he was more deeply interested than even the condition of his funds.

"On mounting the coach which was to convey him to Cheltenham, his reflections were by no means unpleasant. He had no doubt of gaining the full approval of his aunt, and he was now proceeding to her house to lay the whole story of his love before her. This aunt of his, Mrs. Edward Villiers, was very well known in the gay society of the city of pumps and vanities. Fat, fair, and fifty-two, a fortune in her own right, and a surpassing genius for whist—what more had she to desire? She had every thing that could conduce to happiness or comfort, and had only two impediments to her felicity, and those were a heart with the susceptibility of sixteen, and a certificate of her birth, which was dated 1781. How she had got through the twenty years of her widowhood without a second yoke, nobody could imagine. It could not be from the circumstance of no one making her an offer, as she had seldom fewer than half-a-dozen, who were anxious to prove their estimation of her beauty and accomplishments by presiding at the best furnished table in Cheltenham, and taking possession of one of the prettiest estates in the county of Gloster. Of all these obliging and disinterested offers, my friend Harry was the confidant. She never gave a decided answer, but responded to the declarations of her suitors in so very statesmanlike a manner, that the acutest of them were puzzled as to her meaning. They still lived in hope, and I suspect there were few old bachelors, who, after the first month or two of the season, did not look with very peculiar feelings on the pillared portals and beautiful plate glass windows of number twenty-four. And when, in addition, a handsome, dark brown chariot, with a knowing looking little postilion, came flashing round the corner, and pulled up at the door, as waiting for the lady of the mansion, it was astonishing to see how courtly old squires and liveriess nabobs 'awaled jauntily' along the pavement, and [illegible] glances of intense admiration as the sweet 'cause of all their care and all their woe' tripped into their carriage as lightly as could be expected from thirteen stone and a half, and deposited herself on the cushion with a ponderosity that proved what unbounded confidence she had in the strength of the springs.

"To this lady Harry presented himself; after a *tete-a-tete* dinner, the aunt and nephew had a long and serious conversation.

"'And so you see, my dear aunt Dorothy'——

"'La! Harry, why will you always call me aunt Dorothy? 'tis such a ridiculous old fashioned name.'

"'What shall I call you—Antiquity, or Antipathy, or what?'

"'I was christened Dorothea Leonora.'

"'Well, then, my dear Aunt Dorothea Leonora, I am going to tell you a secret.'

"'Oh, delightful—somebody else wishes to be introduced to me. Well, 'tis too bad. Is he young or old?'

"'Who?'

"'The gentleman.'

"'I haven't said a single word about a gentleman; I was only going to tell you in return for all the confidence you have reposed in me, that I am most tremendously in love.'

"'You? how can you talk such nonsense? Such a thing is contrary to law.'

"'What is contrary to law?'

"'Why, marrying one's uncle's widow, to be sure.'

"'What the deuce do you mean? I never said a syllable about uncles or widows, or any thing of the sort.—Do you remember the Tracys who lived in Chamberfield house?'

"'To be sure I do,' cried Mrs. Villiers, 'what a dear, good tempered, pleasant man they say he is.'

"'Hem! do you remember his daughter?'

"'Tall—very handsome—dark eyes—I remember perfectly—rather bald, I think; with whiskers slightly grizzled.'

"'Whiskers, Julia Tracy—why, aunt, you must be dreaming—I tell you she is the most beautiful little creature that fancy ever conceived or poet feigned.'

"'Takes snuff, I recollect,' continued the widow; 'they told me he was very rich—certainly, Harry, you may bring him as soon as you like.'

"'Well, I see I must keep my secret for some other time. You will go on talking about Mr. Tracy, when all I want you to do is to listen for a few minutes till I have finished telling you about his daughter.'

"'Ah! poor thing, I recollect her very well. What have you to tell me of her?'

"'Simply, that I hope very shortly she will stand in as near a relationship to you as I do. Will you treat her well?'

"'Gracious! how you hurry one? Has Mr. Tracy empowered you to say all this?'

"'Not he—but Julia has.'

"'Indeed! I should like to be a little more acquainted with them before I decide on so important matter.'

"'She will be as dutiful to you as if you were her mother. She has no female relation, and on that account her home is of course not so happy as it would otherwise be.'

"'She must be a rather a sensible sort of person for one so young. How old is she?'

"'Not quite eighteen.'

"'Poor child! what a time she has to wait before she reaches the maturity of her charms.'

"As she said this, Mrs. Villiers looked with a benign expression at the image of a robust lady with a red face reflected in the opposite mirror.—'Did she tell you all this herself?'

"'Every word of it, and a great deal more besides. She has a great deal of delicacy on the subject, and made a point of gaining your consent and full acquiescence before any offer was formally made.'

"'I must make some more enquiries—are they coming again to Cheltenham?'

"'Oh, yes—and that is the reason I am so anxious to secure a favourable reception to her before hand. Chamberfield House is let, and she tells me her father is looking out for another, if possible, in this very street.'

"'How excessively complimentary! Did you tell them I intended to leave this house for the summer, as Dr. Snatcher recommends the seaside?'

"'Oh, yes, I told her that—but I was in hopes you would remain this summer, more especially as they are coming here in a week or two. He is resolved not to be very distant. When he is within a door or two of this he will of course cultivate the acquaintance very assiduously; and if every thing is settled satisfactorily, it will prevent the trouble of moving.'

"She laughed good-humouredly as he said this, and Harry was delighted with the [illegible] of the manner in which she entered into his views. He had now little doubt, since he had obtained the concurrence of his aunt, that even Mr. Tracy would be satisfied with his proposals, and he accordingly prepared himself to open the siege in due form the moment that gentleman arrived.

"In the mean time affairs at the manor-house were getting on even more unfavourably than usual. Mr. Tracy was forced to expend so much of his good nature and pleasantry among the parties he met at dinner, that he had not a grain of any of them left for his home consumption. His harshness, in fact, seemed every hour to increase, and it was with great delight that Julia heard him announce his intention of immediately proceeding to Cheltenham. She was ordered to have all her preparations completed by a certain day, and it was resolved that he should write to the Plough, to secure apartments till they could obtain a house. Julia ventured to suggest the propriety of writing to Mrs. Villiers, to ascertain whether she intended to let her mansion for the summer, and as Mr. Tracy had a particular liking to the street where it was situated, he resolved to act upon her suggestion.—The letter was written, with a request that the answer might be addressed to the Plough—the preparations were all completed, and in due course of time a handsome travelling chariot deposited the father and daughter at the door of the hotel. Nor unobserved did they make their appearance, and a flush on the cheek of the young lady, and perhaps a sudden start, showed that she was not unconscious of the presence of Harry Villiers. He was now delighted with the certainty of being within a reasonable distance of the object of his admiration; every day, he felt satisfied, would throw them together, and he resolved to cultivate the friendship of the old man in spite of the knowledge he had of the repulsiveness of his qualities.

"Buoyed up with these pleasing anticipations, he hurried off to the house of Mrs. Villiers, to announce to her the arrival of the party—but for the last few days there had been an air of mystery about that usually ingenuous lady, which puzzled him very much. On the present occasion she received his announcement with an affectation of such interesting consciousness, and such an array of exclamations of wonder, surprise, and [illegible], that Harry was perfectly astonished at the fuss she made about the arrival of one who was so shortly to be her niece. But his aunt's eccentricities were well known to him, and the kind way in which she spoke of Julia, the compliments she paid to her good sense and delicacy, completely reconciled him to the old lady's altered behaviour in other respects. He was particularly delighted with the interest she seemed to take in his happiness, when she told him that in order to settle the business as speedily as possible she intended to invite Mr. Tracy to call on her the next morning; and that then, whatever arrangements were come to, the comforts of Julia should not be forgotten.—With this intention she retired to her writing desk, and after an hour or two of hard labour completed a note, addressed it to Mr. Tracy, and sent it off to the Plough hotel. On this Harry was enraptured with the prospect of success that his aunt's co-operation afforded him, and resolved to make a formal offer of his heart and hand as it is called, on that very day. He called on Mr. Tracy for that purpose, but found neither of them at home; he therefore thought it best to lose no time, and though he was no great penman, he managed to ask the father's consent, and assured him of his aunt's concurrence, in a very business like manner, upon paper. His acquaintance with the father was very slight; and his love for Julia had grown up imperceptibly by their frequently meeting at the houses of mutual friends; particularly at the house of a distant relation of Julia, with whom, during her father's residence in Cheltenham, she was nearly domesticated, and who did all in her power to encourage the flirtation. Satisfied with himself and pleased with all the world, he went to bed that night and dreamed of a parson in a white surplice, and a couple of postilions with marriage favours in their caps.

"On the following day Mrs. Villiers was all expectation. She was superbly dressed, and was all the morning at the drawing-room practising her airs and graces.

"'La! Harry,' she said, 'I wonder what can be keeping Mr. Tracy—he seems quite a man of business.'

"'How do you know?'

"'By his letter, Harry; but, la! I haven't shown you his letter yet. He comes to the point at once, and misses out all high-flown compliments about beauty, and all that sort of thing. 'Tis quite a new style of making an offer.'

"'I don't see, for my part,' replied Harry, 'what use there is in so plain a matter for ridiculous compliments on either side, between two straight forward sensible people.'

"'Why you know, Harry, one likes a little delicate attention: but perhaps Mr. Tracy and I had better leave little trifles of that sort to you and Julia, after we have come to some definite arrangement. But surely Mr. Tracy will be here immediately,—hadn't you better leave me to receive him alone? It is a delicate business to manage in the presence of a third party.'

"'Ah! my dear aunt, you can't tell how much I am obliged to you for your kindness. Depend upon it, you will find Julia as grateful as possible when you have given her a happy home.'

"And so saying, he left the room, and proceeded to the house of the friend where his acquaintance with Julia had commenced, and though it was still what is called early, most unaccountably, and of course unexpectedly, the first person he encountered on entering the drawing-room was Julia herself. A few words sufficed to explain, in Harry's most eloquent style, that his aunt entered warmly into his design, and had appointed a meeting that very morning with Mr. Tracy, to plead his cause as effectually as two sanguine young people entertained but little doubt that the [illegible] of the old man would be overcome, and his consent be readily obtained to their union.

"In the meantime Mr. Tracy with his face dressed out in its sweetest smiles, presented himself in the drawing-room of Mrs. Villiers. That lady looked as sentimental as she possibly could, and the excessive politeness of the gentleman's manner, and his systematic deference and respect, added greatly to her embarrassment. After a few observations about the weather, and other matters of that kind, the old gentleman drew his chair closer to the sofa of his attentive listener and said, 'And now, my dear madam, will you permit me to say, that your answer to my letter was highly satisfactory to me?'

"'Oh—dear—well—but you will understand from it, Mr. Tracy, that I have said nothing definite on the subject.'

"'Certainly—but the tone of kindness in the letter—accorded so well with the amiable character of the writer—and the benignant expression of her countenance—lead me to hope, that the business will be quickly settled to our mutual satisfaction.'

"'Oh—dear—you rather hurry me—one can't exactly decide on so important a point. My nephew, Harry Villiers'——

"'Pardon me, my dear madam, for interrupting you,' said Mr. Tracy, making a strong effort to retain the suavity of his look and manner, 'I have received a note from him, but—the matter on which I am speaking to you, just now, is far more interesting to me.'

"'Oh, dear—you are very polite. I am sure.'

"'Have you considered the proposal I did myself the honour of making you?'

"'Oh—I assure you I value the compliment you paid me very highly, but these things require deliberation. I am not so young as I once was.'

"'Madam?'

"'The first bloom of youth is past, but I am not ignorant, that many sensible men prefer a more advanced—a more mature—perhaps a more subdued period of life.'

"'Yes—precisely—a most valuable remark,' replied Mr. Tracy, looking considerably puzzled. 'This seems a very comfortable house, Mrs. Villiers.'

"'Very—I am very much attached to it, and leave it with regret, though only for a short time.'

"'Oh, my dear madam, I should not wish to deprive you of it long.'

"'You are very obliging.'

"'I shall take particular care of this very elegant furniture.'

"'Sir?'

"'I say, that when I get possession of this house, I shall take care that the furniture suffers no damage when I am master.'

"'Really—why, 'pon my word, Mr. Tracy, you take one by surprise. I have not bound myself by what I said to you in my note, and many previous arrangements'——

"'Oh! as for that, my dear Mrs. Villiers, the details can easily be managed by our respective solicitors—papers and things of that sort drawn up—formally signed, sealed, and delivered—but I thought it was the least I could do to make you my offer in person.'

"'Nothing can be more flattering. When I have taken a little more time to think'——

"'Why, there can't be much occasion for thought.—Nay, I am willing to make it a sort of provisional bargain—and to dissolve the connection whenever you shall desire it.'

"'Mr. Tracy, I am astonished!'

"'Nay, more, my dear madam, it would perhaps really be the best plan if you were to take me on a trial for a short time—say, six weeks or two months.'

"'Mr. Tracy! I am shocked!'

"'In short, my dear madam, I feel certain your good nature will excuse me when I tell you, that my only object in making you the offer which I did was to get possession of this house as quick as I could.'

"'Really, sir, your language is very plain.'

"'I think when people of our time of life enter into any business at all, we can't be too plain to each other—it prevents many disagreeable after-thoughts and misunderstandings. You know my wishes.'

"'Perfectly: after your very explicit declaration it is impossible to mistake your meaning.'

"'Then, dear madam, answer me in one word, will you take me on trial or not?'

"'Mr. Tracy, are you serious? I never heard of such a proposition.'

"'The commonest thing in life—I will bind myself under a penalty—but our attorneys can settle all the legal particulars. Be kind enough to let me know, in the open friendly manner you have shown all through this conference, by what time your arrangements can be completed, so as to give me possession of the house.'

"''Pon my word, Mr. Tracy, if I was surprised at the plainness and absence of compliment with which you addressed me in the first letter you sent to me from Higglesworth, the mode in which you prosecute your suit is still more unusual. One would scarcely suppose that you came here on so momentous a business as a proposal of marriage.'

"'That, my dear madam, can wait till you and I have come to some settlement upon matters more nearly concerning ourselves than the love of a thoughtless young man for a silly young woman.'

"'I understand from my nephew that your daughter's comforts was one of your principal inducements for making these proposals to me.'

"'Certainly, a comfortable home would be a great increase to her happiness, and that you have it in your power to afford her.'

"'She seems a very sensible considerate person, and I am highly indebted to her for the favourable opinion she entertains of me;—but one's own happiness is to be considered first—and till I know more of you, you will of course excuse me, if I hesitate before taking so very serious a step.'

"'Serious? as what?'

"'As changing my situation.'

"'Oh! I have already told you that I wish you to do so only for a very short time.'

"'Sir? You quite amaze me—I never expected so very odd a manner of making an offer.'

"'An offer? my dear madam—an offer of what?'

"'Of marriage, to be sure.'

"'Marriage! Mrs. Villiers,—an offer of marriage?—I have certainly received a proposal for the hand of my daughter from Captain Villiers, your nephew—but that is the only offer of the kind I am at present acquainted with.'

"'Indeed!' said Mrs. Villiers, 'and pray what was your intention in sending me a letter which I received from you, dated from your estate at Higglesworth?'

"'Madam, I took the liberty of offering myself as tenant of this house, as I understood you were anxious to visit the sea-side for a few months. You held out every prospect of acceding to my wishes, in the answer you addressed to me at the Plough Hotel. I was in hopes, as you invited me to visit you to-day, it was to fulfil my expectations in this respect; but I fear, madam, your thoughts are so filled with the proposals of your nephew, which I understand have met with your full sanction, that'——

"'Proposals of my nephew! I never heard of them.'

"'Indeed? Then my answer to the young gentleman shall be very succinct and intelligible. Will you allow me in the mean time to wish you a very good morning?' And bowing in a very stately manner to the astonished Mrs. Villiers, he smiled benignly, and stalked out of the apartment.

"'Well,' said the lady, when she was left alone, 'if this isn't a very puzzling piece of business I don't know what is. Here comes a gentleman, after writing me a declaration, and after receiving an answer to it, leaving him in doubt whether he is accepted or not—and tells me, after a deal of rudeness, about marrying him on trial, that his whole object in writing me that letter was to gain possession of my house. I wish Harry Villiers would come home.' And, at her wish, her nephew appeared.

"'I am come, my dear aunt, to thank you again for your kindness, and to hear the issue of your interview with Mr. Tracy.' Mrs. Villiers made no answer to this, but pulled a letter out of her reticule, put it into her nephew's hand, and said, 'read this, and tell me what you think of it.' He did as he was commanded, and read as follows.

"'Higglesworth Manor-house.

"'It would perhaps require an apology if I, a comparative stranger, took the liberty of addressing a lady on a subject in which I am deeply interested; but to you, my dear Mrs. Villiers, I open myself at once—relying on your good nature and willingness to oblige. In what I am about to say, I proceed on the supposition that you are as anxious for a change as I am. We both suffer from the solitude of our situations; and at this season of the year Cheltenham itself must be as dull and uninteresting as the retirement from which I write. One of my objects in making my proposal to you, is to secure a comfortable home for my daughter. A house, so replete with the elegancies which have been procured by the taste of Mrs. Villiers must be admirably suited for this purpose. Perhaps we might arrange matters to our mutual satisfaction, if you would allow me to make you mistress of Higglesworth Manor-house, while you installed me as master of Number Twenty-four. On this and all other matters, when we proceed to final settlement, you will find me disposed to be liberal. I will not conceal from you that I am anxious to come to a conclusion as speedily as possible; and if you will write to me—addressed to the Plough Hotel—whither I may hope to succeed in my suit, you will confer a great obligation on, madam your most devoted, humble servant,

'Frederick Tracy.'

"'There!' cried Mrs. Villiers—'what do you think of that?'

"'Why, that it is a piece of hypocritical rigmarole; why didn't he apply to your agent at once?'

"'Why should he apply to my agent?'

"'To ascertain your terms, to be sure.'

"'Harry, Harry, you're as bad as Mr. Tracy—you have read the old gentleman's letter—what is it?—what does he want?'

"'He wants to take your house, to be sure, for the summer months; for I told Julia you were going to the sea side.'

"'Oh dear—well—did I ever—Well—if that isn't—what shall I do? What will he think?'

"'Why, what's the matter, aunt?—what have you done?'

"'Done?—why, I've answered his letter as if it had been an offer of marriage, and not a bargain about my house. Dear, Dear! what shall I do?'

"'Let me see what you said in your answer,' said Harry, almost in convulsions of laughter at the perplexities of his aunt. She gave him a copy of the epistle she had addressed to Mr. Tracy, and he read—

"'Sir,—I can't help thanking you for the honour you have done me in asking my assistance to make your daughter's home happy. This house is a very comfortable one; and I will not deny that Higglesworth Manor-house, to one so fond of the country as I am, has considerable attractions; but we will leave these things for after deliberations. Perhaps a personal interview would answer our purpose much better than a correspondence; and if you will do me the honour to call on me to-morrow at twelve or one o'clock, I shall perhaps have it in my power to give Miss Tracy a comfortable home, by an arrangement which will meet with the approbation of all parties.—I remain your obedient servant,

'Dorothea Leonora Villiers.'

"At the moment that Harry finished the reading of this statesmanlike document, a servant entered the room, and presented him with a note. It was from old Tracy, and was in these words:—

"'Sir,—In consequence of a very extraordinary interview I had this day with your aunt, in which she professed an entire ignorance of your having honoured Miss Tracy with the offer of your hand, I beg, on the part of my daughter, to decline your farther acquaintance; and I have the honour to be sir &c. 'Frederick Tracy.'

"'What the devil is this you've been doing?' cried Harry. 'Did I not tell you that Julia insisted on my [illegible] a kind reception from you before she had sent me [illegible] to go any further? [illegible] that her father intended to [illegible] thee.'

"'The deuce you did! and so with your nonsense about marrying old Tracy, you have destroyed my happiness and Julia's!'

"'No—I haven't—and now that I think of it, it will get me out of the absurd scrape I have got into, if I write to Mr. Tracy in your behalf.'

"'Will you? Then never mind what has happened—you are a dear good tempered old soul after all: and if you think old Tracy has treated you ill in any respect, I'll call the old rascal out—though, unfortunately, it is not the fashion to shoot one's father in law.'

"Matters were soon settled to the satisfaction of all parties. Mrs. Villiers retained her house in Cheltenham, and the young people built a capital new mansion on her property in the vale of Glo'ster, where they live—as the nursery stories used to end—as happy as the day is long. And so, gentlemen, there is an end to my story."

"Well, it is not quite so romantic as the tale of my little old friend under the table here," said Mr. Hixie; "and I really believe it has every chance of being true; for curse me if I see any difficulty in the business from beginning to end. I knew whenever you opened your mouth how 'twould be. Only I think old Tracy was an unconscionable old blockhead not to jump at the widow. If I ever find my way to Cheltenham I shall make an assault on Number Twenty-four myself."

HALLEY'S COMET.

The Edinburg Review for April contains an elaborate and scientific article on "The Approaching Comet," from which a few extracts may not prove uninteresting to our readers.

Appearance of the Comet.

"It may be considered as tolerably certain, that the comet will become visible in every part of Europe about the latter end of August, or beginning of September 1835; that is to say, rather more than two months before its arrival at that point where it will be the nearest the sun. Its situation also will be favourable to the splendour of its appearance. It will most probably be distinguishable by the naked eye, like a star of the first magnitude, but with a duller light than that of a planet, and surrounded with a pale nebulosity, which will slightly impair its splendour. On the night of the 3d of October, about midnight, it will appear in the east, at an elevation of about thirty degrees; and will be a little above a line joining the bright star called Castor, with the star called α in the Great Bear. Between that hour and sunrise, it will ascend the firmament, and will cross the meridian near the zenith of London about sunrise. On the night of the 7th, the comet will approach the well-known constellation of Ursa Major, and between that and the 11th it will pass directly through the seven conspicuous stars of that constellation. In our latitude this constellation never sets, and consequently the comet may be looked for at any hour of the night. But the time most favourable for its appearance will be on the 7th, before the commencement of the morning twilight; on the 9th, at any time in the absence of twilight, when it will pass during the night from the north west to the north-east, its altitude not, however, exceeding thirty-five degrees; and on the 11th, after the close of the evening twilight, when it will be seen approaching the constellation of the *Crown*, in a direction a little north of west, and at an altitude of about thirty degrees.

"Towards the end of November, the comet will plunge among the rays of the sun, and disappear, and will not issue from them on the other side until the end of December. On its departure from the sun, it is doubtful whether it will be visible at all; but, under any circumstances, it cannot remain long apparent.

One of the circumstances, not the least surprising, connected with this comet, is the magnitude of its orbit. It is very oblong oval, the total length of which is about thirty-six times the earth's distance from the sun, and the greatest breadth about ten times that distance. The nearer extremity of the oval is, at a distance from the sun, equal to about half the earth's distance; and the more remote extremity at a distance to thirty five and a half times the earth's distance from the sun. The earth's distance from the sun is, in round numbers, one hundred millions of miles; the comet's least distance then will be fifty millions of miles, and its greatest distance three thousand five hundred and fifty millions of miles. Also, since the heat and light supplied by the sun to bodies which surround it diminish in the same proportion as the square of the distance increases, it follows, that at the nearest distance of the comet, the heat and light of the sun will be four times the heat and light of the earth, and at the greatest distance they will be about twelve hundred times less. Also the heat and light at the more remote extremity of the orbit will be nearly five thousand times less than at the nearer extremity; so that while the sun seen from the comet will appear four times as large as it appears at the earth at the nearer extremity, it will be reduced to the magnitude of a star at the more remote extremity. The vicissitudes of temperature, not to mention those of light, consequent upon this change of position, will be sufficiently obvious. If the earth were transported to the more remote extremity of the comet's orbit, every liquid substance would become solid by congelation, and it is extremely probable that atmospheric air and other permanent gases might become liquids. If the earth was, on the other hand, transferred to the nearer extremity of the comet's orbit, all the liquids upon it would be converted into vapour, would form permanent gases, and would either by their mixture constitute atmospheric air, or would arrange themselves in strata one above the other, according to their specific gravities. All the less refractory solids would be fused, and would form in the nucleus oceans of liquid metal.

Sir Isaac Newton's Opinion of Comets.

"In the efforts by which the human mind labours after truth, it is curious to observe how often that desired object is stumbled upon by accident, or arrived at by reasoning which is false. One of Newton's conjectures respecting comets was that they are 'the aliment by which suns are sustained;' and he therefore concluded, that these bodies were in a state of progressive decline upon the suns round which they respectively swept; and that into these suns they from time to time fell. This opinion appears to have been cherished by Newton to the latest hours of his life; he not only consigned it to his immortal writings, but at the age of eighty-three, a conversation took place between him and his nephew on this subject, which has come down to us. 'I cannot say,' said Newton, 'when the comet of 1680 will fall into the sun; possibly after five or six revolutions; but whenever that time shall arrive, the heat of the sun will be raised by it to such a point, that our globe will be burned, and all the animals upon it will perish. The new stars observed by Hipparchus, Tycho, and Kepler, must have proceeded from such a cause, for it is impossible otherwise to explain their sudden splendour.' His nephew upon this asked him, 'Why, when he stated in his writings that comets would fall into the sun, did he not also state those vast fires which they must produce, as he supposed they had done in the stars?' 'Because,' replied the old man, 'the conflagrations of the sun concern us a little more directly. I have said, however,' added he, smiling, 'enough to enable the world to collect my opinion.'"

The Formation of Comets.

"By far the greater number of comets appear to be mere masses of vapour, totally divested of all concrete or solid matter. So prevalent is this character, that some observers hold it to be universal. Seneca mentions the fact of stars having been distinctly seen through comets. A star of the sixth magnitude was seen through the centre of the head of the comet of 1795 by Sir William Herschel; and, in September, 1832, Sir John Herschel, when observing Biela's comet, saw that body pass directly between his eye and a small cluster or knot of minute telescopic stars of the sixteenth or seventeenth magnitude. This little constellation occupied a space in the heavens, the breadth of which was not the twentieth part of the breadth of the moon; yet the whole of the cluster was distinctly visible through the comet. 'A more striking proof,' says Sir John Herschel, 'could not have been offered of the extreme translucency of the matter of which this comet consists. The most trifling fog would have entirely effaced the group of stars, yet they continued visible through a thickness of the cometic matter, which, calculating on its distance and apparent diameter, must have exceeded fifty thousand miles, at least, towards its central parts.'—It is plain, therefore, that in this case, whatever may be the nature of this substance, it possesses no perceptible power either of absorbing or retracting the light which passes through it; and, therefore, according to all probability, is of a density bearing a proportion which, in popular language, may be said to be infinitely small compared with the density of atmospheric air. 'If any man should assert that the largest comet ever seen, including its millions of miles of tail, contained no more matter than is to be found in the New River Head, he might justly be blamed for asserting more than he knew. But certainly any one who would positively deny the fact, would deserve the same censure.'"

Probable Contact of Comets with the Earth.

"It is a curious, and not uninteresting circumstance, that the periodical path of Biela's comet passes very close to that of the earth: so close, that at the moment the centre of the comet is at the point nearest the earth's path the matter of the comet extends beyond that path, and includes a portion within it. Thus, if the earth were at that point of its orbit which is nearest to the path of the comet, at the same moment that the comet should be at the point of its orbit which is nearest to the path of the earth, the earth would be enveloped in the nebulous atmosphere of the comet. As the comet has no nucleus or solidity, a collision in such a case would, of course, be out of the question. The effect produced would be merely an intermixture of the cometic atmosphere with that of the earth. The extremely light mass of the comet would, notwithstanding its proximity, render it impossible that it could produce any sensible effect, either on the annual or diurnal motion of the earth; so that our years, seasons, and days would remain unchanged. With respect to the effect which might be produced upon our atmosphere by such a circumstance, it is impossible to offer any thing but the most vague conjecture. We have already shown that the nebulous matter of this comet must be infinitely more attenuated than our atmosphere; so that the two fluids, when mixed, would be combined in a proportion in which our atmosphere would prevail to the extent perhaps of millions to one particle of [illegible] stances, it is scarcely probable that we should be conscious of the presence of the cometic matter at all. But even against the occurrence of such a circumstance as this, there are many thousand chances. It is certain that every year the earth must pass through the point in question; but the comet can only pass through the corresponding point of its path once in seven years. The earth moves in its orbit at the rate of about twenty millions of miles per day; it consequently could remain within the limits of danger for a very brief period; but unless that brief period precisely coincided with the moment of its seven years' circuit, at which the comet should pass through the corresponding point, the effect which we have now alluded to could not take place.

The absurd effects attributed to the influence of comets are thus alluded to:—

"We should have hoped that the absurd influences attributed to comets would, at least in our times, have been confined to physical effects, in which the excuse of ignorance might be pleaded with a less sense of humiliation. But will it be believed that within a few years persons could be found among the better class of society, and holding some literary and professional station—and in our own country too,—who could attribute to the influence of comets every prevalent disease, local or general, by which, since the commencement of the Christian era, not the human race only was afflicted, but even the lower species of animals?

"The splendid comet of 1811 was, on the continent, considered as the immediate cause of the fine vintage of that year, and the produce was distinguished as the *wine of the comet*. But with us still more extraordinary effects were ascribed to that comet. In the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for 1818, we were told that its influence produced a mild winter, a moist spring, and a cold summer; that there was not sufficient sunshine to ripen the fruits of the earth; that, nevertheless (such was the cometic influence,) the harvest was abundant, and some species of fruits, such as melons and figs, were not only plentiful, but of a delicious flavour; that wasps rarely appeared, and *flies became blind, and died early in the season*; that, in the neighbourhood of London, numerous instances occurred of *women bearing twins*, and it even happened, in one instance, that the *wife of a shoemaker in Whitechappel had four children at a birth!*"

Nevertheless, we know some very judicious old ladies who have given it as their opinion, that the heat shown in the recent discussions, as well as the present warm weather, are the immediate results of the approaching comet.

TO A BEAUTIFUL QUAKER.

Sweet girl! though only once we met,
That meeting I shall ne'er forget;
And though we ne'er may meet again
Remembrance will thy form retain.
I would not say, "I love," but still
My senses struggle with my will:
In vain to drive thee from my breast,
My thoughts are more and more repressed;
In vain I check the rising sighs,
Another to the last replies—
Perhaps this is not love, but yet
Our meeting I can ne'er forget.
What though we never silence broke,
Our eyes a sweeter language spoke;
The tongue in flattering falsehood deals,
And tells a tale it never feels:
Deceit the guilty lips impart,
And hush the guilty mandates of the heart;
But soul's interpreters, the eyes,
Spurn such restraint, and scorn disguise.
As thus our glances oft conversed,
And all our bosoms felt rehearsed,
No spirit, from within, reproved us,
Say rather, "'twas the spirit that moved us."
Though what they utter'd I repress,
Yet I conceive thou'lt partly guess;
For in thee my memory ponders,
Perchance to me thine also wanders.
This for myself, at least, I'll say,
Thy form appears through night, through day
Awake, with it my fancy teems;
In sleep, it smiles in fleeting dreams;
The vision charms the hours away,
And bids me curse Aurora's ray
For breaking slumbers of delight,
Which make me wish for endless night.
Since, oh! whate'er my future fate,
Shall joy or woe my steps await,
Tempted by love, by storms beset,
Thine image I can ne'er forget.

On Mr. Berkeley's motion for admitting Ladies into the House of Commons, in Debate.

When ladies are present, and voting decides,
'Tis merely thrown out as a suggestion
To Benedicts bless'd with political brides—
That *pairing off's* out of the question.

EPIGRAM.

Dear Ellen, you offer the flowers of the grove,
But I view the best flower in thee;
Then retain in thy bosom these roses of love,
And give the sweet bouquet to me.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

PHILANTHROPY.

"I was sick and in prison, and ye visited me."

Moral excellence can alone give to its possessor the title of man. In the exercise of this high attribute of character he walks forth with the countenance of deity and assimilates to himself the image and character of a minister of peace. Such is he in whose breast lives and burns the generous spirit of philanthropy. The patriot lives for his country, the philanthropist for God, and for the world. If there be any thing in human character that adds dignity and value to moral conduct, and enhances the loftier hopes of man, it is the exalted energy of true benevolence.—Under its influence national character is formed, and individual happiness promoted. The man who seeks his own personal aggrandizement, who aims at selfish or unholy purposes, may for a while be wafted by the winds of popular applause, but never can secure the lasting approbation of his country. But he who is influenced by moral culture, who carries with him fixed principles of action, who leaves the fire-side of his home, for the bleak and sickly winds of an unfavourable clime, secures a brighter name, and gains a more glorious immortality. True philanthropy aims at universal happiness. Not content with the cultivation of one ill-favoured spot, it spreads its way through the moral darkness of creation, breathing peace and consolation to the sorrow-stricken world. In such a character does man achieve deeds of excellence and live for the high purposes of his existence. The prosperity of a nation can only be promoted by the virtue and humanity of its own free subjects, and who will deny that the benevolent institutions of our own chosen land, are at once a security and safeguard to true and genuine republicanism. Here the land of our own free choice becomes an asylum for the oppressed of every clime. Here no corrupt system of laws, no false and disheartening policy, invade the rights and immunities of free citizens, or prohibit the free exercise of social and religious duty. It is emphatically the land of a free and christian people. Turn from these proud associations, these glorious anticipations to scenes of moral turpitude, of ignorance and sin, where the cries of orphanage, of widowhood and wretchedness, are heard loud and piercing above the din of conflict, and amid the raging passions of partisans and the swords, where mind is degraded and talent prostituted, and where vice gains the ascendancy over virtue, and gross superstition over moral truth. Such is yet the condition of benighted millions. Thus to reform and to enlighten the distant portions of the earth, is the genuine offspring of a heart that loves its country, to disseminate the blessings of equal rights among other nations and to elevate and dignify the whole family of man.—With such prospects and the aid of free, benevolent institutions, the world may regain its lost primeval state and the wilderness again blossom in its original purity and splendour. There have lived men in whom the elements of a sound character have been merged in the glorious achievement of universal emancipation, who have looked upon the world as their field of exertion and wasted their energies for the rescue of their race. The names of Clarkson, of Howard, and of Wilberforce, are still fresh on the monument of their philanthropy and religion, and still stand as the instruments of high and virtuous achievements. With such bright models of imitation, man will be taught the precepts of moral duty, principles that will induce him to act as an ornament to his country, and a benefactor to the world. To be active and vigorous in this cause, the highest devotion of human zeal is the brightest attribute of an educated community, and they who cherish an ardent love of country, will be the warmest advocates of free and benevolent institutions. Then will the principles of free states universally prevail.—Then shall the flag that waves over a nation rich in commerce, in social privileges and internal resources, shed its effulgence over other borders, and assert the prosperity of other nations diminished; and then shall the shrill blast of the war-clarion be forever hushed in the more jubilant strains of universal freedom.

SIGMA.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

LACONICS.—No. 11.

Never give a decided answer on any subject, till you have well considered all its consequences.

No style of conversation is more extensively acceptable than the narration. He who has stored his memory with slight anecdotes, private incidents, and personal peculiarities, seldom fails to find his audience favorable.

Nothing more engages the affections of men than a handsome address and graceful conversation.

He who speaks of things that don't concern him, shall hear things that will not please him.

Nonsense is a scurvy quality, but not to be able to bear with it, and to fret and vex at it, is another sort of disease as troublesome as nonsense.

Obstinacy and vehemency in opinion are the surest signs of stupidity.

[illegible]

A man who talks little, and that little well, will soon acquire the reputation of a more extensive knowledge than he possesses.

Make no remarks on the conduct of others.

Do not report in one company what you may have heard in another—all conversation is tacitly understood among the polished, the polite, and the honorable, to be confidential.

Be pleased, or appear to be pleased with every thing and every body.

Never be angry with a person for not being of your opinion; he may as justly be angry with you for not being of his: besides "the road is wide and will hold you both."

Perfection is not the attribute of man, therefore he is not degraded by the acknowledgement of an imperfection.

CHARACTER OF A "GENTLEMAN."

An easy mien, engaging in address,
Looks which at once each winning grace express,
A life where love and truth are ever joined,
A nature ever good and ever kind
A wisdom solid and a judgment clear,
The smile indulgent, and a soul sincere;
Meek without meanness, gentle and humane;
Fond of improving, but yet never vain,
So justly good, so faithful to his friend,
Ever obliging, cautious to offend,
A mind where generous pity stands confess'd
Ready to ease and succour the distress'd:
If these respect and admiration raise,
They surely must demand our greatest praise.

* * * *

A gentleman is incapable of any baseness—he is charitable to all men—speaks ill of no man, and he gives place and yields to all with whom he has to do: never envies any superior excellence, but grows himself more excellent by being the promoter and lover thereof. No man can be a gentleman without humanity and courage.

Another characteristic of a gentleman is a delicacy of behaviour towards that sex whom nature has entitled to protection, and consequently entitled to the tenderness of man.

An habitual self possession determines the appearance of a gentleman.

It addeth no small reverence to men's manners and actions, if they be not altogether open.

No man can be secret, except he give himself a little scope of dissimulation.

The best composition and temperament is to have openness in fame and opinion, secrecy in habit, dissimulation in seasonable use; and a power to feign if there be no remedy.

We sometimes think we hate flattery, but it is only the manner of it.

The path of conversation does not consist in exhibiting your own superior knowledge on matters of small consequence, but in enlarging, improving and correcting the information you possess by the authority of others.

Endeavour to bear with every body's humours and to comply with the inclinations and pursuits of those you converse with—contradict nobody, and never assume a superiority over others.

The companion who is formed for such by nature, gives to every character of life its due regards, and is ready to account for their imperfections and receive their accomplishments as if they were his own.

Be open without levity; generous without waste; secret without craft; humble without meanness; bold without insolence; cautious without anxiety; regular yet not formal; mild yet not timid; firm yet not tyrannical.

Who in the same given time can produce more than many others has *vigour*; who can produce more and better has *talents*; who can produce what none else can, has *genius*.

It is the part of wisdom to bear impertinence with patience, and to pity absurdity.

He that would please must rarely aim at such excellence as depresses his hearers in their own opinion or debars them from the hope of contributing reciprocally to the entertainment of the company.

Who sedulously attends, pointedly asks, calmly speaks, coolly answers, and ceases when he has no more to say, is in possession of some of the best requisites of man.

Hypocrisy is very common—it being easy to acquire it—but hypocrisy is totally different from dissimulation; hypocrisy is the attribute of low and evil minds.

One of the first steps towards placing others at our implicit disposal, is to put them in love with themselves, by exciting their vanity; and then take advantage of the delusion for your own benefit.

FALLS OF BEAVER, &c.

LETTER No. 3.

[illegible]

Rochester, in the state of New York, was not known till about twenty years ago; [illegible]

In the year 1811, I forded the Genesee River, at a place, near the present site of Rochester, just above the first considerable Fall. [illegible]

Rochester, however, has been long able to speak for itself—to speak eloquently and forcibly of its own worth. I will waste no more words upon its acknowledged excellence and advantages, except, in comparison of my subject—the *Falls of Beaver*.

Rochester possesses [illegible] water power—so do we—to a still greater extent. She is the centre of a fine agricultural region—so are we. She is within a few miles of Lake Ontario—we are still nearer, to the Ohio River, whose length would circumscribe that Lake, nearly twice as much margin, and float as many Steam Boats.

Rochester has her *Erie Canal*—we have our Pennsylvania and Ohio Canals. She, to be sure, belongs to the Empire State—but we, to the Key State. She is better than four hundred miles from the great emporium of her state—we are as near to the London of our own state. She finds her eastern Cities with bread from the west—we shall soon do the same thing, as successfully as herself. She may boast of her Canada market—but we can speak of a still greater, the Mississippi valley. She has for years past drawn vast supplies of wheat, and other commodities from Ohio, Michigan, &c. while we could not reach them, for want of Canals and Rail Roads; but these important avenues are now in a state of rapid progress, and will soon be completed; thus placing the products of Ohio, some two or three hundred miles nearer to the *Falls of Beaver River*, than the Falls of Genesee River—while the *former* are as near the Atlantic Cities, as the latter.

Again—her Canals and her lakes are blockaded by frost and ice some eight or ten weeks of the year, vis. four or five weeks in the fall, and as much in the spring, while our Canals and River are thronged with every species of human traffic, to which the laws of our land give sanction, and the enterprise of our age can suggest. The commodities of the west, in passing to Rochester, must encounter the perils of a dangerous lake, while ours may glide safely, upon the unruffled bosom of our natural rivers and artificial canals, or skim across the summits of our Allegheny, triumphantly escorted by the prodigies of steam. And before the influence of a vernal sun, can thaw the six months annual blockade of ice bound rivers, lakes, and canals, in the neighbourhood of Rochester, we shall well nigh have drained the granaries of the west, to give activity to our water wheels, and the staff of life, to those who need bread in the east.

Rochester has but two markets, New York and Canada—we have Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and the Mississippi; and, indeed, much of the wheat and bacon of Ohio, could find its way, even to the city of New-York, itself, by the way of Pittsburg and Philadelphia, quicker and cheaper, than by Rochester and Albany. But New York intends to have a *Rail Road* to Ohio—Pennsylvania will have *two* or *three*.

Now lest I weary your patience, with this analogy and antithesis, I will leave several things unsaid till my next, and close, by remarking that, Rochester has probably about reached her meridian glory—we are just emerging from the obscurity of the past, and entering upon a career, which I must leave for future pens to describe.

I must finally add one or two ideas more, lest they be forgotten. Would you believe, that in our very infancy, the industrious mechanics about the Falls and mouth of Beaver, will have constructed and sold for cash, within the present year, no less than $70,000 worth of *Keel Boats* to descend the Ohio River, never to return? I have this from the lips of John Boles, Esq. a principal manufacturer of the article. There is an importance, which attaches to this matter, that it may be well to name—though these Boats are never to return, the demand is rapidly increasing—the owners are all found in our own neighbourhood—the work is done by our citizens, who live in their own houses, eat their own bread, and pocket the money, instead of sending it abroad, for the purchase of raw materials, as in most other manufacturing operations. I want to say something about the building of *Steam Boats* in this neighbourhood; but inasmuch as a Steam Boat is larger than a planet, and I have but little time and space remaining, I will drop the greater and give you the lesser. I discover by the "*Pennsylvania Advocate*," that a Mr. Hall, of the city of Pittsburg, turns out from sixty to seventy five completely finished ploughs daily, and from one thousand to twelve thousand annually. The writer says, that, when visiting his establishment, a few days ago, a gentleman was present, receiving and shipping, for the west, and south west, to a single order, [illegible]

Very truly, yours, &c.

MARCUS T. C. GOULD.

New-Brighton, Sept. 1835.

To S. C. ATKINSON, Esq'r. } Philadelphia. }

LETTER No. 4.

Dear Sir: You recollect I was upon the point of saying a few words, upon the subject of *Steam Boat building*, in my last communication; but wanted it for want of room—I have no such excuse at this time.

I need not inform you, that our neighbour Pittsburg has been for many years famous for her manufacture of *Steam Engines, Boilers, &c. &c.* for Boats—though it is not so generally known, that she excells in the construction of the *entire Boat*. It is not at all surprising, however, that this should be the case, since her patronage is so lucrative and abundant, as to command the services of the most accomplished ship builders, smiths, carpenters, riggers, painters, &c. &c. to be found in the United States; who, by constant employment, acquire a degree of experience, in their respective departments, not to be looked for where operations are less extensive.

But it is truly surprising, to those unacquainted with our circumstances and facilities, that so great a proportion, of the two or three hundred steam boats upon our western waters, should have been constructed in and about the city of Pittsburg; and still more wonderful, that engines and boilers should be sent from Pittsburg to the Atlantic cities, to the northern lakes and to most of the points on our western waters, where the usual work of Boats is occasionally constructed; and that agents should be actually dispatched from the Savannah, the Altamahaw, the Appalachicola and other streams in the South, to have Steam Boats built in this neighbourhood, and sent by the Ohio, the Mississippi, and the gulph of Mexico, to their place of destination. And why is it so? Because they can be thus procured, though at a distance of thousands of miles, both cheaper and better in quality, than in any other part of the world.

Now this may be counted by some a very small matter;—but when we see this voluntary tribute paid, by the intelligent population of such distant regions, to the superior skill and cheapness of our manufactories, it speaks volumes in our favour, and speaks, too, in language which the whole United States must soon understand, as I will endeavour more fully to demonstrate, in some future epistle. I shall soon now be enabled the better to make you comprehend, the reason of my speaking of Pittsburg in connexion with this neighbourhood; for in fact the $70,000 worth of keel boats mentioned in my last, though constructed and launched in Beaver County, are most of them purchased by Pittsburgers, and not unfrequently built by their express orders, and sent to their city to receive their loads. And so it happens the new *Steam Boats*, which had from that city, a very considerable number of them are in fact built and launched here, but sent there to receive their engines, cabin work, painting, rigging, &c. For instance—Mr. Phelps, of Freedom, two miles from the mouth of Beaver, will have constructed within the present year, no less than seven or eight *Steam Boats*, worth in his hands from forty to fifty thousand dollars and when completed not less than one hundred thousand dollars—and these are all sent to *Pittsburg* to be finished—for sale, freight, or charter.

Another important idea this moment occurs to my mind; it is this—to establish and carry on Cotton factories, Woollen factories, &c. requires an immense expenditure for buildings, for machinery, for stock, &c. while the whole outfit of a *Boat yard*, costs but a few hundred dollars; hence the great safety, and exemption from risk by fire, expense of insurance, and interest on heavy investments. If, therefore, we may hazard a conjecture upon the subject, there is no branch of mechanical industry, of equal magnitude, in our country, which pays so great a profit upon the capital invested; and from present appearances, there is no danger of the business declining, but on the other hand, it must unavoidably increase, manyfold.

But for the sake of variety, permit me to say, I have just heard, that what I predicted some seven years ago, respecting the ploughing of our western prairies by locomotive engines, instead of oxen, [illegible] [illegible] Pittsburg and sent out, for the particular object, and there remains but little doubt of entire success. This opens a new era in the department of agriculture; and now, while I think of it—though you may be in a hurry to discover a very important connexion [illegible] [illegible] four miles of our Beaver Canal was completed, an adventure [illegible] [illegible] It cost about four dollars a ton, and sold for about forty dollars! [illegible] [illegible] down the Ohio and Mississippi and sold for about one dollar and a half per bushel, having cost but about thirty cents from the farmer. And it is now almost three years, since I was informed, that not less than eight hundred tons of Cheese had been shipped in a single season from the county of Beaver, although that was before the completion of our canal. I was at the [illegible] informed, that there are single townships in Ohio, not a hundred miles from us, and directly on the line of our Mahoning canal, which townships, though but five or six miles square, can turn out annually two hundred tons of Cheese! Now in the midst of such a country, with such inhabitants, such enterprise, such resources and facilities, what can we not do—indeed, what shall we not do, that is honorable and fair, among our fellow citizens? I cannot stay to answer you at this time.

Yours, &c.

MARCUS T. C. GOULD.

New-Brighton, Sept. 1835.

To S. C. ATKINSON, Esq'r. } Philadelphia. }

LETTER No. 5.

Dear Sir:—I closed my last letter by asking the question,—what shall we not do *&c*? which I had not time to answer. I will devote this to answering that question, and asking another.

We shall not be long behind any other town west of the Allegheny mountains, for the variety, quality and extent of our manufactures, (Pittsburg excepted.) We shall not long hear the inquiry, where is Brighton? Where is Fallston? Where are the Falls of Beaver? Where is Beaver county, Pennsylvania? Or where shall we most advantageously invest a few hundred, or a few thousand dollars in town lots, or other real estate, with a prospect of realizing from one hundred to one thousand per cent. in three or four years? Or where is the best water power west of the mountains? Is it a fact that water power is vastly cheaper than steam power? Or do you think the Mahoning Canal, the Sandy and Beaver Canal, and the Erie Canal will be ever completed; and if ever completed, will the stock be good?

Again—since the recent visits, of some of your eagle-eyed, jealous, and decisive New York neighbours to our place, I shall not be much surprised, if, after all that has been done and said, by a few of your enlightened citizens, your board of Trade, and your capitalists, towards the construction of the Mahoning Canal, to connect the great state improvements of Pennsylvania and Ohio—the money loving, but tardy, and over cautious citizens of Philadelphia, should allow the golden moments to pass, until every thing worth possessing, at the Falls of Beaver, and along the line of the Mahoning Canal shall have been secured by New York capital, and till New York capitalists shall have entrenched themselves, within the very centre of our western greatness, and say to the people of Pennsylvania; we have had our Little Falls, upon the Mohawk, our Rochester upon the Genessee, our Massilon upon the Cayahoga, and we now have the Falls of Beaver, from which, and to which, we shall soon have every desirable facility, through every point of the compass. We will make it our great western distributing office, for flour, &c. &c. &c. We have long had the *Lock*; but we have now secured the *magic Key*, which alone secures our treasures. Let Pennsylvania no more boast of being the *Key State*, since she has allowed the *last*, the *most important Lock*, to be to *her* hermetically *sealed*, by *capital from Gotham*. I say again, we shall not be surprised, if, before you and your rich neighbours of brotherly love, shall have made up your minds to take the key of western Pennsylvania, into your own hands, when offered to you, others should step in, and the doors be closed against you.

Now you may think me too importunate, if not impertinent, upon this subject;—but judge as you will, I honestly believe every word I say, when I tell you, now is the time. It would be folly for me to pretend that I am altogether a disinterested patriot in this matter, because it is known that I am an acting agent, for the purchase and sale of very considerable quantities of town, and other property in the vicinity of Beaver Falls, and the Mahoning Canal; for all of which, I am proud to acknowledge, there is beginning to be an urgent demand. But having recently spent a few weeks in the large cities and towns of New York, and other States, I am not altogether ignorant of recent, and *contemplated speculations* in certain parts of the United States. This, together with my former intimate acquaintance with the rise and progress of some other cities and towns of the Union, must be my apology for speaking with confidence, and with such degree of earnestness as I think befitting the occasion; for no harvest lasts all the year.

I shall be in your city from the 5th till the 17th of October, and if you or your friends, wish to know more upon the subjects of which I have treated in my late, and present hurried communications, I shall be happy to wait on them; and with that view shall come prepared, as agent, for many of my neighbours, with plots and descriptions, of all that is most desirable, for commercial, manufacturing, and other objects, at and about the *Falls* and mouth of *Beaver River*.

For the information of mechanics and others, who are now turning their attention towards us, permit me to say, in addition to what you have so well said, in your Post, respecting the probability of finding employment in the neighbourhood of Pittsburg and Beaver—that rents are very reasonable in the villages about the Beaver—say one-fourth as much as in Philadelphia—for every species of material employed in building, is cheap, and generally abundant. Provisions, though much higher than when I first settled here, are still comparatively low, if we look to the prices in your city; and fuel so low, as scarcely to be named among other expenses, that is, by myself, after having lived many years in New York and Philadelphia. Wood, at our doors, is $1,25 cts. a cord; coal from $4,50 to [illegible] chickens, 18 to 25 cts. a pair; eggs, 6¼ cts. a dozen. Large village lots may yet be had—say 60 to 60 feet front, by 150 to 200 feet deep, for prices, varying, according to the streets and locations, from $40 to $300 each; and out lots of from 1 to 10 acres, within a mile or two of the town, from 30 to $100 per acre, and farms in various parts of the county, unimproved, at 2 to $10. I am interested, as agent, in the sale of about two hundred farms, in this county, varying from one hundred to three hundred acres each, many of them have improvements, of twenty to a hundred acres, with dwellings, barns, orchards, &c.; prices, from 7 to $30 per acre. The terms of sale are various, from cash in hand, to one half, one third, one fourth, or one fifth in hand, and the balance in annual payments, from one to five years, usually with interest.

Furniture for houses, such as cabinet ware, chairs, iron, tin, copper, brass, glass, &c. &c. are about as cheap here, as in Philadelphia; but facilities for moving, by the Pennsylvania Canals and Rail-road are such that rather than sacrifice much by a hurried sale, it would be better for emigrants to bring with them their most essential articles, as it probably will not cost more than fifty dollars for a common family, with beds and other portable articles, sufficient for a commencement, to reach the mouth of Beaver, by Canal and Rail-road to Pittsburg, and by steam boats to Beaver, of which we have three regular daily lines.

Yours, respectfully, till I see you in Philadelphia,

MARCUS T. C. GOULD.

New Brighton, Sept. 28, 1835.

To S. C. ATKINSON, Esq. } Philadelphia. }

Saturday Evening Post.

OCTOBER 10, 1835.

To Readers and Correspondents.

"The Return," by Rosalie, is received, and will meet attention.

☞Copies of the Politician's Register—a new statistical work, containing full returns of the last elections for Governors, members of Congress, &c. in the several states—may be obtained at this office. Price 50 cents.

LITERARY NOTICES.

SILK CULTURE.

Mr. JUDAH DOBSON, No. 108 Chesnut street, is the agent of the "SILK CULTURIST," a periodical, recently commenced in Hartford, (Conn.) The contents of which will be chiefly information relative to the culture of silk. It will contain information upon every part of the subject, and cannot fail of being highly useful to the community. It is published monthly, on a sheet of eight pages, at fifty cents per annum.

Littell's Museum for October, is embellished with a portrait of Beranger, the French poet, and contains a number of good articles from the English Reviews, among the best of which are, the article on the Memoirs of Sir James Mackintosh, Recollections of Mrs. Hemans, and the Long Engagement. Blackwood's article on Willis's Poems, is unjustly severe against Barry Cornwall, but treats Willis with deserved respect.

The Museum is always attractive, and its merits should secure a very liberal patronage.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE.—The September number, just published, commences a second volume of this interesting publication. The proprietors, in adverting to their future course, remark—

"The work is designed to be American, and to give articles relating to the Natural History, Geology, and Geography of this continent,—to the political history, the means of education, the literature, the institutions, the discoveries in useful arts in the United States, with whatever may occur important and useful in a perusal of inaccessible European periodicals of the day." Mr. Fessenden is the Philadelphia Agent.

CHOICE LITERATURE.

The first number of Carey's Library of Choice Literature, has made its appearance, in a neat quarto form, and comprising 20 closely printed pages. It contains the commencement of the "*Memoirs of Sir James Mackintosh*," by his son, Robert James Mackintosh, a work of unusual merit, whether regarded as a literary composition merely, or as depicting the character of one who was eminent both as a profound philosopher, and an impartial historian.

The *Library* cannot fail to prove a useful and popular publication. It is in the hands of competent and enterprising publishers, who will spare no pains to render it deserving of extensive patronage. The design is an excellent one, as it will enable persons in the interior to obtain the most choice and meritorious literary publications of the day, foreign as well as domestic, at much lower prices than those asked at the bookstores, and in this way a library may be furnished with the best standard works, for a mere trifle.

The work is issued in weekly numbers of twenty imperial pages, making at the end of the year two volumes of 500 pages each, at the low price of $5 per annum. The matter issued during the year will comprise more than forty volumes, the cost of which in English duodecimos, would be about fifty dollars, the whole of which may be obtained for five.

Messrs. Carey, Lea & Blanchard, have issued the third number of the Crayon Miscellany, by Washington Irving. It is a handsome duodecimo, and consists of Legends of the Conquest of Spain by the Saracens, framed from original and ancient narratives which have not been used by the common historians.

THE TOKEN FOR 1836.—Boston: Charles Bowen.—This popular annual has just made its appearance, with unusually strong claims upon the public attention, both as to exterior dress and literary excellence. The size of the page is larger than the annual of last year, the paper is of better quality, and the embossed binding is much more splendid. The whole work is decidedly American in its character, all its contributors being American, and all its embellishments from the gravers of native artists.

There are twelve engravings in the work, all of which are meritorious, and several exhibit a high degree of perfection in the art. The presentation plate drawn by Brown, and engraved by Gallaudet, is exceedingly neat and pretty, and very appropriate. The frontispiece, the panther scene from Cooper's novel of the Pioneers, by Andrews, is rendered very effective by the skill of the artist. On the title page there is a female head, by Cheney, which for beauty of conception and workmanship, will compete fairly, with any thing we have seen from Europe. Next to these comes the Fair Pilgrim, by Balch, Dante's Beatrice, by Cheney, the Wreck at Sea, and the Spirit of Poetry, by Neagle, and the Pilot's Boy, by Cheney—all of which deserve commendation.

The literary contributors are Miss Sedgwick, Col. Stone, Percival, Mrs. Sigourney, Thatcher, Goodrich, Paulding, Miss Gould, John Neal, G. McLellan, G. Mellen, Mrs. Hale, Miss Leslie, J. H. Mifflin, and several other writers of acknowledged talent and genius. With the articles that we have read, we have been greatly pleased, and we shall endeavour to copy, in a week or two, a well-written domestic sketch from the pen of Miss Leslie, with which we have been particularly gratified. Altogether the Token reflects credit on the taste and enterprise of the publisher, and he who would ask for a more beautiful present for his lady-love, deserves to be punished by disappointment.

Carey & Hart have just published "Nights at Mess," one volume and "Tales of a Physician," in two volumes. From the former work we have already published a number of amusing extracts; the whole book is a rare treat of anecdote and lively incident.—The "Tales," are by Harrison, a contributor to English annuals and other periodicals, and a writer of considerable talent. The sketches are racy, entertaining, and abound in pathos and fine sentiment.

The Silk culture is attracting in the Eastern States the attention that its importance so justly merits. The thrift, intelligence and industry of the people of that quarter of the Union will, we have no doubt, turn this new resource to the best account. A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce who is travelling in that region, says—

"In Connecticut and some parts of Massachusetts, they are all agog for the cultivation of silk; and I have no doubt will make the business amazingly profitable. The inhabitants of a number of towns have been more or less employed in this business for upwards of thirty years. But within a few years past, several gentlemen have introduced machinery, and other improvements, and have placed the business on a broader and more systematic scale, and so given it a new impulse which promises to make it of much more importance. One gentleman who has attended a good deal to the subject told me that in his opinion, the export of silk would in thirty years equal in value the present export of cotton. He had become an enthusiast as you will see, and almost a fanatic. A journey through the Carolinas and Georgia would probably cure him, as it would some others who have drawn on New England, and not improbably the material may be exported. A good deal has been done to procure the Chinese Mulberry tree. The plants and some seed have been imported. I am sorry to say that one gentleman who imported a considerable quantity of seed from Canton, has met with a severe disappointment from Chinese knavery. The seed was distributed to gentlemen of wealth in various places at some forty or fifty dollars a pound, but it has come up turnips."

A CARD.

It has become so general to praise by newspaper publication the different Lines of conveyance between the West and Eastern cities, that many are passed over unnoticed and do not receive the merit to which they are entitled.

We, the undersigned passengers in Leech & Co's Line by rail road and canal between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, beg leave to recommend to the public this line as a conveyance in respect to comfort and accommodation, inferior to none we have ever travelled with; too much praise cannot be bestowed on the Captains of this Line for their promptness and attention to their passengers. The accommodations we have found clean and comfortable; the tables filled with all the delicacies the appetite can require. It affords us pleasure to say to Captain CALVIN HOLTEN, that in travelling we will always be happy to meet with him on board his boat, the "John Blair," or any boat that may be honoured with his command.

As much has been said respecting difference in the arrival of the Pioneer, and Leech's Line, we can only add, that we left Philadelphia in the same train of cars, and we are now crossing the Portage Rail Road together in the same train of cars, propelled by the same locomotive, therefore the difference of arrival at Pittsburg can be a matter of little moment.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, N. Y.
JONATHAN GOOD, Ohio,
RICHARD GRAY, Virginia,
HARRY DRAKE, N. Y.
THOS. J. BUTLER, Vermont,
JOHN FIDDLER, Pennsylvania,
Dr. G. H. PARKER, Kentucky,
EBENEZER COOK, N. Y.

In behalf of the rest of the Passengers.

Hollidaysburg, 23 Sept. 1835. 1t*

(From the Wheeling Gazette.)

Ohio Steamboats.—We are informed on good authority that the number of boats built the present year between Louisville and Pittsburg, including those places, will not fall short of 50. About 35 of these are for distant parts of the country—for the southern and westernmost States the remaining 15 will be added to our river trade, increasing the number of boats thus employed to about 60. Supposing the amount of freight conveyed in each boat to be 40 tons down and 20 up, some opinion may be formed of the amount of of merchandise transported yearly upon the Ohio.—The river may be estimated to be navigable from six to eight months in the year, and each boat to perform twelve trips from Wheeling to Louisville and back.—Each boat then, transports 12 times 40 tons down, and half this quantity up, equal to 720 tons. This, multiplied by 60, the number of boats, gives 43,200 tons as the gross amount of merchandise transported yearly in steamboats upon the Ohio.

To fix the value of this merchandise is not so easy. Yet something like accuracy may be obtained. It is said that a wagon load of dry goods, weighing 2 tons, will cost about $4,000, and that western merchants who purchase $8,000 worth receive them generally in two wagon loads. This would make a ton of dry goods 2,000 dollars. As groceries and heavier articles, however, are sent down the river in large quantities, the value per ton may be rated at $300. Forty times 500 give $20,000 as the value of each cargo; this multiplied by 12, gives 240,000 as the amount conveyed by each boat during the season, and this multiplied by 60, the number of boats, gives the sum of $14,400,000 as the value of down freight in a single year. This is independently of the merchandise conveyed in keel and flat boats, and the immense amount of lumber which almost covers the face of the river in the spring season. The value of the merchandise transported up the river may be estimated at about $1,200,000. Making the total value of merchandise transported in steamboats yearly on the Ohio, upwards of sixteen millions of dollars.

PLEASE OF PURITANS.—On the 29th ult. in the court of oyer and terminer, (says the Philadelphia Gazette,) a man named John Day was tried for burglary; being without counsel, he was asked if he wished to say any thing to the jury, when he arose and stated that he had a good defence in law; that though the facts were strong against him, yet he had a technical objection, which he thought sufficient, viz: that a burglary cannot be committed by day and must be done by night. Judge King told the jury, that this defence did not appear to be supported in fact, as the burglary appeared to have been done by night, as well as by day, of this opinion also were the jury, and Mr. Day (the prisoner) was convicted.

In England such a joke would be capital.

Cure for Indigestion.—"Live on six pence a day and earn it."

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Gazette recommends fountains in the Washington Square. The subject is one that has received the attention of the citizens, and is "commended to the early attention of the next Councils."

Col. Carr's Garden.—We invite such of our readers as delight in viewing beautiful flowers, of almost every variety and dye, to pay a visit to Col. Carr's Garden, in Kingsessing, a short distance below the city. The late grass is in bloom, so rare and beautiful a collection we never witnessed, and we know of no spot at so short a distance from the city, that might be visited with a gratification, during a pleasant afternoon, by parties of ladies and gentlemen.

The Whigs have decided on holding a Town Meeting in the State House Yard, on Monday next, and the Hon. John Sergeant has accepted the invitation to preside.

Judge Story will, on the 15th instant, deliver before the Suffolk (Boston) bar, an eulogy upon the character of the late Chief Justice Marshall, as a jurist, a patriot, and a man.

The acting governor of Massachusetts has issued his proclamation, appointing Thursday, the third of December, as a day of thanksgiving and praise throughout the commonwealth.

The New York Mercantile says—The Hon. Campbell P. White, a Representative in Congress from that City, has tendered his resignation to the Governor, who will probably issue his proclamation, ordering an election to fill the vacancy.

There are, it is said, 20 millions of sheep in Vermont, producing $4,000,000 worth of wool.

Celeste's Farewell Speech in Boston.—With her hands folded on her breast, and a pretty, arch, modest look towards the audience, she said in her foreign accent—"Ladi and gentlemen, I am so much powered over wit your kindness dat I cannotte expres ou tanks but so great de strongue; but be sure de remembrance of my Boston friend will all-ways be present at my heart." This followed nine rounds of applause.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A Soporific Parson.—A reverend gentleman at Boston, a few days since, fell asleep in his pulpit before the time of service arrived, and took a long and comfortable nap, from which he was waked up by one of the elders whispering in his ear, that the congregation were waiting for him to begin. His consternation and embarrassment are more easily conceived than described.

India Rubber Fabric.—A discovery has been recently made by Mr. Charles Goodyear, by which India Rubber after having been dissolved, can be restored by a cheap process to its original whiteness, and the pure gum formed into a fabric to be used instead of cloth, leather, or parchment, and can be moulded into almost any form, and can also be combined in a variety of ways with cloth, cordage, or leather. Being first made white, it admits of every shade of colour worked in and as durable as the rubber itself.

The New Orleans Bee of the 18th ult., says:—The steamer Claiborne reports that the steamer Carroll-ton, on her passage up, collapsed a flue, killed four men and had two missing.

The Lowell Times says the wife of a young man in Maine has presented her husband with five children in eleven months—two at one birth and three at the other.

Ballooning.—A Mr. Green made his 200th ascent in a balloon at London, in the month of July, and after rising 3000 feet without finding any current of air to carry him in a horizontal direction, he passed through the clouds, when the intense heat of the sun's rays acting on the balloon, caused it to rise with the rapidity of a rocket. He remained in the air an hour and three quarters, when he descended in Greenwich park, not far from the spot he had started from.

How to take the stain of the dye from the hands.—Take a small quantity of oil of vitrol and pour it into some water, in a wash-hand basin, and wash your hands in it without soap; the dye will then come off. You may afterwards cleanse them completely in hot soap and water, taking care that all the acid is washed away before the soap is applied.

"A Card" was lately published in the Charleston papers, purporting to state the course that a society calling themselves the "Lynch Club," intended to pursue in administering summary punishment to certain obnoxious persons. The publication created great excitement, and in consequence a meeting of mechanics had been held, in which "Lynch Club" was denounced, and resolutions passed pledging the meeting to use all lawful means to preserve law and order.—This is the course that freemen and citizens of a republican government should ever adopt.

One hundred and twenty-four deaths occurred in New York during the week ending on Saturday last.

John Adams, Esq. a justice of the peace, and a highly respectable man, was lately tried at Doylestown, Pa. on an indictment for forgery. The charge was, that Mr. Adams, as executor on an estate had altered a note of hand from eight dollars and three cents, to ten dollars and three cents! The Jury acquitted the defendant, and ordered the complainants to pay the cost.

As it should be.—A case was last week tried at Montreal, before the chief justice and a special jury, which excited considerable interest. It was an action for two thousand dollars damages against a person named Truleau, for driving his cart against the gig of the widow Starke, by which she was thrown out and severely injured. The jury gave a verdict of 400 dollars damages.

A fatal wound was inflicted lately upon the body of [illegible] to take her life, not in accordance with her notions of propriety. He died almost instantly, the instrument having penetrated his heart. The girl, who is apparently not more than 15 years of age, was examined, and committed for trial.

A serious conspiracy against the Emperor of Russia is said to have been discovered; the design was to assassinate him at the grand review at Kalisch. The conspirators are described as Frenchmen, Poles, and Italians—58 in number.

The journeymen bakers in London struck for wages on the morning of the 10th, causing no small embarrassment; hundreds of journeymen had been sent for from Scotland, and were on their way to the metropolis.

Such had been the effect of the long drought upon the Thames, that in many places between Putney and Teddington it is fordable on foot at low water.

Specific for Ringworm.—On the authority of an eminent practitioner, the following remedy for ringworm has been given. Moisten the diseased surface frequently with the common cranberry juice, and it is said the disease is very speedily overcome. If, in the sequel, this simple application is found really a specific, the discover is deserving a gold medal.—*Boston Medical Journal.*

The Astor Hotel.—The last blocks of granite are being placed upon this splendid fabric, and ere the winter commences, the whole will probably be under roof. Perhaps it will not be asserting too much to say that no building of equal magnitude was ever erected in so short a time, at the expense of an individual.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

A small girl lately died in the London Hospital, after extreme suffering, in consequence of a pebble which she had in sport put in her right ear, and which could not be got out. A boy, aged nine years, died in convulsions, from drinking a bottle of gin.

One of the Hudson river steamboats arrived at New York a few evenings since with 500 passengers. On landing, every hotel and boarding house was full; accommodations for a great number of them could not be had, and they were compelled to take the steamboat and go to Jersey city to get lodging for the night.

The Norfolk Beacon, speaking of a northern paper says, eulogistically, that it "fearlessly and warmly advocates the cause of the South." When had we ever occasion to say of any southern paper that it "fearlessly and warmly advocated the cause of the north?"

An "*Awful*" *Great Radish.*—Somebody at New Egypt, N. J. has a radish growing in his garden which is 30 inches in circumference, and 28 inches long, and as it has not done growing, it is confidently believed in that neighborhood, that it will get to be a very large radish.

Boat Race.—The New York Courier & Enquirer says:—The race between the Jersey Blues and the Whitehall boatmen, will take place on the 15th inst. in the afternoon, from the Thatched Cottage Garden, Jersey city. The bet is one thousand dollars aside, play or pay. The boats are both built, and the men practising for the race. The distance to be rowed is five miles, starting from and returning to the Thatched Cottage Garden, each boat to be rowed by two men.

The officers of the three Banks at New Orleans have united in offering a reward of $2000 for the apprehension of James M. Crosby, late a dealer in china and glassware in that city, who has absconded after committing extensive forgeries.

The Scarlet Lizard Extant.—It is asserted in that excellent American publication, entitled "Scientific Tracts," that a species of lizard is found, inhabiting the stagnant pools of Arkansas territory, which resembles the fossil and antediluvian species of Ichthyosaurus, being about two feet long, and having gills, and therefore breathing under like fish.

The Dayton (Ohio) Journal states that a man was recently seized by the populace of that place and punished with forty lashes, for stabbing five horses in the market, whilst in a state of intoxication.

One hundred and twenty-one deaths occurred in New Orleans during the week ending the 20th ult., being an increase of sixteen over the number for the preceding week.

Louisiana is probably the only State in the Union in which aliens not resident are permitted to own and inherit real estate. Hence many plantations have been mortgaged to foreign capitalists, and much landed property is owned by natives and residents of France.

Curious Punishment.—It is stated that a number of Mississippi Lynchers recently caught a fellow, named William Earl, and after stripping him stark-naked and laying him upon the ground, took a large tom-cat by the tail and dragged the animal to and fro upon his back, until it was so well scratched that he will hardly need to have it scratched again for a twelve-month.

Breach of Promise.—At Maidstone, an action for breach of promise of marriage was brought by Miss Bills, the daughter of a farmer at Allhallows, Berks, against Mr. B. Compost, the son of an opulent farmer in the same neighborhood. The defendant, in his letter to the plaintiff, in which he broke off the connexion, said he did so in consequence of his friends having determined to cast him off if he married her. The letter concluded thus—"Farewell old girl." The Jury gave the Plaintiff £125 damages.

The Ladies of Fall River enjoyed a "Clambake" on the 24th inst. They made a dreadful havoc with a barrel of new cider bought for the occasion. The Monitor says none of the masculine gender were invited to attend.

Col. Washington Cushing of Hingham, has one tree which produced this season eighteen bushels of pears which brought him $3 per bushel. Fifty four dollars for the fruit of one tree is pretty well for Hingham.

How to make the Winter pass quick.—Give a note to the Bank for ninety days, and Spring will come as soon as you are prepared for it.

The New York Transcript calls Graham the lecturer, "a piece of animated moonshine."

Rapid progress is making in New Orleans in the arrangements for lighting the city with gas. Four thousand lights are expected to be furnished by the end of the year.

The semi-annual dividends payable on Monday from the Boston Banks, amounted to $35,250 dollars. The capital stock amounts to 18,150,000 dollars.

We copy the following from the Cincinnati Whig of the 30th ult.

Very unpleasant.—We are exceedingly pained to learn, that while Mr. Clay was attending to a suit as counsel, in the Court House, at Lexington, a few days ago, some altercation took place between him and Col. Woolley, when the latter struck Mr. C., and immediately a general combat took place between the parties litigant. We regret to add, that the report states, that Mr. C. during the affray, was considerably injured. As might be expected, the affair had created great excitement, and further difficulties were anticipated. We have heard no other particulars.

A soldier named Miller committed suicide a few days since at Pittsburg, in consequence of being ordered to a distant part of the country previous to his marriage with a young lady of Pittsburg, to whom he had been some time engaged.

The Baltimore Gazette thinks the rail road from that city to Philadelphia will be completed before the meeting of Congress next year. Than the whole route from New York to Washington will be by rail road, and performed, it is thought, in 12 hours.

Lemuel Jordan, at Lincoln, N. C. is sentenced to nine years imprisonment, for stabbing his son.

The railroad from New Jersey to Elizabethtown, will be ready for the cars in about 6 weeks, and the portion from thence to Rahway is rapidly progressing.

The Anti-masons of Massachusetts have nominated Wm. FOSTER, as their candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

From the Mercer Free Press, Oct. 3.

ROBBERY—SUICIDE.—A highway robbery occurred in Mahoning township, in this county, on Tuesday last, the particulars of which, and the subsequent suicide by the robber, have been related to us as follows:

Mr. Branton Holstein fell in with a stranger at Newcastle, at the tavern of Mr. Lewis, on Monday night. The next morning the stranger accompanied Mr. Holstein on his road home, both being on horseback. When within three or four miles of New Bedford, the money of Mr. H. was demanded, and to enforce the demand a pistol was presented to his breast. Mr. Holstein then surrendered his pocket-book, immediately after which the pistol held in the hand of the robber, was fired at him. The explosion frightened his horse and Mr. H. was thrown to the ground. When rising, a second pistol was discharged, the ball from which passed through the neck of his horse. The robber then rode rapidly off. The alarm having been given, no time was lost in pursuit, and the robber was overtaken two or three miles beyond Youngstown, on the Warren road. He had stopped for refreshment and when overtaken by his pursuers was coming out of the house and proceeding to the stable for his horse.—It so happened, either by arrangement or accident, that the wounded horse of Mr Holstein was rode by one of the pursuers. On being asked by the person who first accosted him, whether he knew the white horse which was coming up, he answered that he had seen him a few miles back. He was then touched and told that he was a prisoner. Stepping back, he drew a pistol, and threatened to shoot any that would attempt to arrest him. Still holding his pistol in his hand, he retreated along the road for a few rods, his pursuers not liking to shoot him down, nor risk their lives, yet following and closely surrounding him. After passing over a short distance in this way, some wagons were met, when one of those engaged in the pursuit cried out "stop the murderer." The robber stopped, hesitated a moment, put his pistol to his temple, and discharged it. He breathed for about two hours afterwards, but never spoke. It is supposed that seeing the bloody horse of Mr. Holstein, who was not present himself, and hearing himself called a murderer, that he believed he had really committed that crime, and through desperation took his own life.—He had no papers on his person except a receipt for five dollars, from which it would appear that his name was J. F. A. Caldwell. His clothes were marked J. Caldwell. The horse that he rode is represented to be a fine animal, racker, of a bay color. The money of Mr. Holstein was recovered.

From the Baltimore American, of Friday.

The winding up of the affairs of the Baltimore Branch of the United States Bank has been accomplished so smoothly and easily, that if the fact had not been announced, this community could not have been aware of it from any thing which has been seen or felt by any portion of it. On Tuesday, the 30th ult. the Branch closed its business at three o'clock, P. M. and at nine o'clock on the following morning the Merchants' Bank was found in possession, conducting its [illegible] An important feature in the new institution is the establishment of an Exchange Committee which meets *daily* at twelve o'clock, to decide on offers of Domestic Exchange on any of the numerous places embraced in their list.

Judge Lynch in Petticoats.—The Bangor Advertiser tells a story of a young man in that vicinity who had for some time past been paying his addresses to a girl in the same neighborhood; for some cause or other, the swain determined to withdraw, and penned a billet intimating to the lady that he was no longer to be considered among the number of her admirers. This epistle he confided to the care of his sister, who, ignorant of its contents, presented it in person. A family council was immediately called, and the luckless girl was condemned to suffer *instanter*, the penalty of braving the enraged beauty. It is said that the mother and daughter whipt or frightened the unoffending girl until she fainted, and was conveyed senseless into the house of a neighbor.

A pretty pair of furies, to be sure. The law, however, has gots its claws upon them.

FIVE DUELS, AND FOUR VICTIMS.—The Cincinnati Whig of the 30th ult. contains the following particulars,—"It is stated that several duels recently occurred down the river, in which an officer of the Navy, a Mr. Marshall, was the chief actor. The account states that the quarrels commenced on board of a steam boat, and that the parties went on shore in Arkansas to settle the difficulties. It is said that on the first fire Marshall was shot in the hip, when he demanded of his antagonist if he were satisfied. Being answered in the negative, another fire took place, when Mr. M's antagonist was killed. The second of the slain party then entered the lists, and Mr. M. killed him also. A third, the friend of the unfortunate victims, then fought with Mr. M's second, who was likewise killed. —Mr. M. then fought with the individual who had slain his friend, and succeeded in despatching him.

Such is the horrible tale, as we have heard it, but hope sincerely that it may prove to be much exaggerated. Should any part of it prove to be erroneous, it will afford us pleasure to correct it."

The dissection of the Ourang Outang, which died a few days since at Peale's Museum, presented, as we learn, no remarkable appearances in the morbid changes of structure. As in all animals of tropical climates, the lungs were particularly obnoxious to the cold temperature of northern latitudes, and it was the pure inflammation of these organs, without any particular destruction of their substance which caused his death. The general aspect of the different viscera, and their position, bore a strong resemblance to those of the human species. The chief difference lies in the construction of the muscular and cartilaginous apparatus about the upper opening of the wind-pipe, which is not so perfect, nor so far carried out in its development as in the human family. It is, however, capable, as we have before remarked in this paper, of expressing, imperfectly, certain articulate vowel sounds, such as Oh! Oh! &c. Almost every person who saw this animal was struck with its astonishing similitude to the negro—its face that of an old man in its eyebrows and mouth—its body and limbs that of a child, especially the naked hands and feet, and its use of those members in eating, drinking, &c., and in embracing its keeper around the neck like an infant, moaning and sobbing, expressive of its affection and tender feelings. This it showed particularly, Mr. Peale informs us, just before its death, as if conscious of that event.—*N. Y. Star.*

PRESERVATION OF TEETH.—Nearly all the expedients resorted to in these scientific days for the preservation of the teeth are directly calculated to hasten their decay. In the first place, pulverized charcoal applied from day to day with a brush, an almost universal practice, wears upon the enamel by constant attrition; under this grinding operation, ultimately the osseous or inner bony part begins to have a blue tinge, and finally carious spots give evidence of the certain commencement of disease. Salt, lemon juice, indeed any of the acids, are positively injurious, as they act directly upon the lime of which the teeth are constituted, destroy the cohesion of particles, and bring on speedy decay. Ashes, next to charcoal, are intolerably bad. Peruvian bark is a good application for the gums, but possesses not the least control over the chemical composition of the teeth. Burnt crusts reduced to powder also stratch and mar the enamel. Those persons who exclusively confine themselves to brushing their teeth daily with pure cold water, without any regard to the thousand of articles ostensibly prepared with cost, to arrest the progress of caries in teeth, with very few exceptions, preserve them in the highest state of organic perfection.—*Scientific Tracts.*

Honey turned Sour!—A sweet little creature named Mary Honey was recently brought before the Police Magistrates of Boston, charged with the offence of riding from Lowell to that city in one of the Railroad cars, without paying her passage. The editor of the Post says that one of the dirty holes in the jail was in consequence converted into a honey-pot (how shocking) for four and twenty hours. On the re-opening of the hole aforesaid, Miss Honey's countenance had assumed a most vinegar aspect; and when she learned that she would be kept potted up until she forked over $7 in the shape of a fine and costs, she looked as though she had been biting a crab apple.—*N. Y. Sun.*

From the London Evening Chronicle.

THE MINOR THEATRES.

Did any of our readers ever notice the class of people who hang about the stage doors of our minor theatres in the day time? You will rarely pass one of those entrances without seeing a group of three or four men conversing on the pavement, with an indescribable public-house-parlor-swagger, and a kind of conscious air peculiar to people of this description. They always seem to think they are exhibiting—the lamps are ever before them. That young fellow in the faded brown coat, and very full light green trousers, pulls down the waistbands of his check-shirt as ostentatiously as if it were of the finest linen, and cocks the white hat of the summer before last as knowingly over his right eye as if it were a purchase of yesterday. Look at the dirty white Berlin gloves and the cheap silk handkerchief stuck in the bosom of his seedy coat. Is it possible to see him for an instant, and not come to the conclusion that he is the walking gentleman who wears a blue surtout, clean collar, and white trowsers, for half an hour, and then shrinks into his worn-out scanty clothes?—who has to boast night after night of his splendid fortune, with the painful consciousness of a pound a week and his boots to find?—to talk of his father's mansion in the country, with the dreary recollection of his own two pair back in the New Cut?—and to be envied and flattered as the favored lover of a rich heiress, remembering all the while that the ex-dancer at home is in the family way, and out of an engagement?

Next to him perhaps you will see a thin, pale man, with a very long face, in a suit of shinny black, thoughtfully knocking that part of his boot which once had a heel, with an oak stick. He is the man who does the heavy business, such as prosy fathers, virtuous servants, curates, landlords and so forth. By-the-bye, talking of fathers, we should very much like to see some piece in which all the dramatic personæ were orphans. Fathers are invariably great nuisances on the stage, and always have to give the hero or heroine a long explanation of what was done before the curtain rose, usually commencing with—"It is now nineteen years, my dear child, since our blessed mother (here the old villain's voice faulters) confided you to my charge. You were then an infant," &c. &c. Or else they have to discover, all of a sudden, that somebody, whom they have been in constant communication with during three long acts, without the slightest suspicion, is their own child, in which case they exclaim, "Ah! what do I see? This bracelet! —that smile!—these documents!—those eyes! Can I believe my senses? It must be!—Yes—it is—my child!"—"My Father!" exclaims the child, and then they fall into each other's arms, and look over each other's shoulders, and the audience give three distinct rounds of applause.

To return from this digression; we were about to say that these are the sort of people whom you see talking, and attitudinizing outside the stage doors of our minor theatres. At Astley's they are always more numerous than at any other place: there is generally a groom or two sitting on the window sill, and two or three dirty shabby-genteel men, in checked neckerchiefs and sallow linen, lounging about, and carrying, perhaps, under one arm, a pair of stage shoes badly wrapped up in a piece of old newspaper. Some years ago we used to stand looking, open-mouthed, at these men, with a feeling of mysterious curiosity, the very recollection of which provokes a smile at the moment we were writing. We could not believe that the beings of light and elegance in milk-white tunics, salmon-colored legs, and blue scarfs, who flitted on sleek cream colored horses before our eyes at night, with all the aid of lights, music, and artificial flowers, could be the pale, dissipated looking creatures we beheld by day. We can hardly believe it now.

Of the lower class of actors we have seen something, and it requires no great exercise of imagination to identify the walking gentleman with the "dirty swell," the comic singer with the public-house chairman, or the leading tragedian with drunkenness and distress; but the other men are mysterious beings, never seen out of the ring, never beheld but in the costume of gods and sylphs. With the exception of Ducrow, who among them—who ever knew a rider at Astley's, or saw him, but on horseback? Can our friend in the military uniform ever appear in threadbare attire, or descend to the comparatively unwadded costume of every-day life? Impossible! We cannot—we will not—believe it.

It is to us matter of positive wonder and astonishment that the infectious disease commonly known by the name of "stage struck," has never been eradicated, unless people really believe that the privilege of wearing velvet and feathers for an hour or two at night is sufficient compensation for a life of wretchedness and misery. It is stranger still, that the denizens of attorneys' offices, merchants' counting-houses, haberdashers' shops, and coal sheds, should squander their resources to enrich some wily vagabond by paying—actually paying, and dearly too—to make unmitigated and unqualified asses of themselves at a private theatre. Private theatres, so far as we know, are peculiar to London; they flourish, just now, for we have half a dozen at our fingers' ends. We will take an early opportunity of introducing our readers to the managers of one or two, and of sketching the interior of a private theatre, both before the curtain and behind it.

From the Charleston Mercury, Sept. 26.

THE BRANCH BANK OF THE UNITED STATES IN THIS CITY. —We are gratified to learn, that under the provisional arrangement made by the Committee of the Stockholders of the Bank of Charleston, now at the North, subject to the ratification of the Directors of this Bank to be elected in November next, the current and suspended debts due to the Branch in South Carolina, have been purchased by the new Bank, and that these debts will be gradually wound up through the intervention [illegible] without creating the smallest pressure in the money market here.

We moreover learn, that the conduct of Mr. Biddle and the Committee of the Directors of the Parent Board, was marked by a liberality and considerate regard for the financial interests of the community, which entitle him and them to our best acknowledgments.

The Bank of Charleston has not only taken the debts of the Branch, but has purchased its Banking House on the most advantageous terms.

The new Bank will therefore commence, in full capacity, its operations on the second Monday in October, with all the advantages of an old institution, and be placed at once in the course of realizing successfully profits for its Stockholders, whilst we learn that the Committee at the North are making extensive arrangements to enable the Bank to do a large foreign and domestic exchange, by which ample means will be afforded to the merchants of this market, to purchase our staples under the best facilities of trade.

A good Swallow.—One of my fellow travellers, (says Lieut. Burnes, in his "Travels into Bokhara,") applied to me for medicine, to arrest an intermittent fever. I gave him quinine, and afterwards took occasion to ask him how he liked its bitter taste. "It has no taste," replied he; for he had swallowed the paper in which it was packed up!

AFRICA.

By an arrival from the Western Coast of Africa, we have our files of Liberia papers to the close of July. From the June number we extract the following account of a massacre of emigrants by a tribe of natives. These settlers seem to fare, in this respect, at the hands of the natives, very much as the early New England settlers with the Indians. As many of our readers are concerned for the welfare of these Colonies, we copy the account at length, and invite attention to the wholesome suggestions of the editor, as to the means of defence.

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE.

At 10 o'clock, on the night of the 13th instant, an express arrived from William L. Weaver, Esq. Superintendent of the settlement of Edina, communicating the dreadful intelligence of an attack by the natives, on the infant settlement at Port Cresson, and of the cruel slaughter of 17 settlers—the following is a copy of the letter.

Edina, June, 11th, 1835.

Nathaniel Brander, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—I am sorry to inform you, of the dreadful circumstance, which took place on the night of the 10th inst. King Joe Harris, has taken and armed force over to Port Cresson, and killed and wounded about eighteen persons. We are at present in a state of war; if you can get any volunteers to come down, you will confer a great favour on an unprotected people. We on this side of the river, are in a state of defence, enough to defend ourselves in the small way, but we have only one barrel of powder on hand at present.

No more, but remain yours, Respectfully,

WM. L. WEAVER.

Immediately on the reception of the letter, the Vice Agent called the inhabitants together, and proceeded to make arrangements to succour Edina, which, it was supposed, would be attacked by the savage and blood-thirsty foe. For which purpose, letters were despatched to the settlements up the river, announcing the fact, and requesting that each would furnish a quota of men, and have them ready to embark from this place, by 12 o'clock on the following day, and by 6 o'clock on the following morning, 60 men from Caldwell, New Georgia and this place, were ready to proceed to the assistance of their brethren. The distance to Millsburg being much greater, the volunteers did not reach this till late in the afternoon. About 9 o'clock, A. M. the English brig St. Lucia, Captain Lawling, trading from Liverpool, arrived from the Leeward, with Mr. and Mrs. Hankinson, and one woman, who saved her life by getting under the house, when the ruthless fiends were passing like a destroying angel through the place. The intelligence received from Mr. H. pointed out the propriety of adopting some method, that would enable the Vice Agent to supply Edina with provisions. To do which, as the stock on hand was small, it was necessary to reduce the number of men, intended to be sent, to fifteen, who sailed on the 15th, for Edina. On the 16th, the Brig Ruth, Capt. Taylor, arrived from Little Bassa, bringing Mr. Finney, who, at the time of the massacre, was about 10 miles up the river, at a place selected for a Missionary location.

Mr. and Mrs. Hankinson owe their preservation to the fidelity of a Krooman, who protected them while the merciless savages were dealing death to all around them. As soon as an opportunity offered, the Krooman conducted them to his own town; whence they were taken off by Capt. Rawling, and kindly brought to this place. What was the immediate cause of the attack, we have not been able to learn; but we have no hesitancy in believing, that the smallest show of military preparation would have prevented the attack. But the principle on which the Colony was founded, is one that forbids every thing like military preparation, consequently, they fall an easy prey to the villainous savages. With all deference to the opinion of men, in almost every thing, our superiors in wisdom, we beg leave, on this subject to differ, and we think our intercourse with the natives, and consequent knowledge of their disposition and habits, entitle us to this privilege. We, as much as any one on earth, abhor and deprecate the effusion of human blood; but we are convinced the way to prevent it, is not to be unprepared to resist the spoiler, but rather the most certain method to provoke it. [illegible] that nothing but a knowledge of superiority, in point of physical force, on the part of foreigners, will keep them to the terms of any compact made with them. A colony established without the means of defending itself, becomes at once, from the force of their cupidity, a temptation to robbery and murder; but let them see an exhibition of military equipment, the diligent preparation for defence, and their dastardly spirit, like a humble spaniel, will succumb into most willing obedience.

On the 14th of July, the Legislative and Executive Council of Liberia assembled, and solemnly declared war against King Joe, and appointed Commissioners to demand of him reparation for the past, and security for the future, and the delivery to them of the aggressors—failing of which the war to be vigorously prosecuted. The services of the volunteers for the new army was to be accepted.

The Herald of the 31st of July says:

From Edina.—On the 30th inst. the schooner Timbuctoo, Capt. Fernandez, arrived from Edina with 35 of the unfortunate Port Cresson Company. They were truly in a pitiable predicament, many having nothing more than their clothes which they stood in. Their sufferings and privations were promptly met by the attention of the people in this place; each one seemed anxious to be foremost in expressions of sympathy, and by administering whatever could contribute to their comfort.

Previous arrangements having been made by the Acting Agent, they were at once located in one of the public receptacles, where they will probably remain until orders come from America.

The election of officers for Liberia is postponed until December, in consequence of the war, and those elected are to hold office for two years.

The natives to the windward of Liberia are carrying on a war.

The Colony of Liberia is, at its own expense, building a court house and jail, and a light-house.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival of the packet ship Sully, captain Forbes, from Havre, whence she sailed on the 2d of September, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser has received their files of Paris papers to the 1st and of Havre to the 2d, inclusive.

FRANCE.

In the report of the commission charged with the examination of the new jury law, was read in the chamber of peers on Saturday, the 27th of August. The debate upon it commenced on Tuesday the 1st of September.

The chamber of deputies, on the 29th, an amendment to the 13th article of the law relative to the press, was adopted, fixing the amounts to be deposited as security by the proprietors of each journal, as follows:

In Paris, for papers issued more than

" " "	twice a week,	100,000 fr.
" " "	semi-weekly,	75,000 fr.
" " "	weekly,	50,000 fr.
" " "	monthly,	25,000 fr.

In the departments, for papers in towns containing more than 50,000 inhabitants, 25,000 francs, and 15,000 francs in towns containing less than that number. A delay of four months is granted, within which proprietors of journals are to fulfil these requisitions.

The 14th article was also adopted, providing that one-third of the sum deposited, shall be the private property of the responsible editor. Also, the 15th, requiring the editor to sign each number of his journal, under the penalty of from 500 to 3000 francs. Also the 16th, requiring every article offered by the government, in answer to one previously published, to be inserted gratuitously on the day after its reception, provided it be not more than twice as long as that to which it is a reply—in which case the excess to be paid for as an advertisement. Also the 17th, providing for the insertion of all official documents, on payment of the expenses, on the day after they are handed in. Also the 18th, providing that in case of conviction of an editor for an offence under this law, the journal shall not be published, except under another editor, who has fulfilled all the prescribed conditions.

The 3d title of the law, relative to pictures, &c. and the 4th, regulating theatres and plays, were also adopted, after a long discussion, by large majorities.

The first twelve articles were adopted on the 28th with but little discussion and by large majorities, the struggle having been reserved for that establishing the tariff of security.

The law relative to the courts of assize was adopted in the chamber of peers on the 27th, substantially as reported, and by large majorities.

The arrest of a man named Pepin, on the 29th, is spoken of as an important measure. He is said to be the person who supplied Fieschi with money for the purchase of his murderous implements. It appears, however, that he escaped the next day from the very hands of the police.

More of the prisoners recently tried by the chamber of peers have made their escape—the whole number, at the latest date, who had got off, was thirty-two.

The cholera still prevailed in the south of France, and had also appeared in Italy, Marseilles, Toulon, Genoa, Nice, Toulouse, and many other places are mentioned in which cases have occurred.

Very little is said of Fieschi; his examinations were continued, but do not appear to have elicited any thing of much importance.

SPAIN.

In the Journal des Debats, strong apprehension is expressed that the old Spanish monarchy will be broken up in its very foundations, by the tendency to *federalism*, in Spain. The Constitutionnel observes—"Federalism is a return to ancient usages. Each province has its capital. It is only to look into its archives to find an account of its popular *fueros* and its franchises. The sudden creation of separate kingdoms is more dangerous than the progress of Don Carlos, or the republican insurrection."

It is not improbable that Spain is by this time a scene of almost universal anarchy. The Journal des Debats, of the 29th August, describes the government of the Spanish Queen as seriously shaken—Sanguinary tumults occurred at Madrid on the 15th and 16th of that month.

It is stated in the Constitutionnel of the 30th, on the authority of the London Globe, that negotiations have been commenced between the queen's government, and the authorities of the three Basque provinces, which, if successful, will put an end to the civil war.

The auxiliary junta of Barcelona, have presented an address to the queen, charging the recent disorders upon Llauder, whom they accuse of secretly favoring the Carlists, and entreating her to make a convocation which shall meet the wants and wishes of the nation. The government in reply had expressed a willingness to adopt this measure.

No great action appears to have taken place, but several skirmishes are recorded, in which the Carlists are said to have come off the worst.

The foreign legion from Algiers had at length arrived at Tarragona.

The Carlists were retracing their steps from Catalonia, and it seemed probable that they would be compelled to abandon their plan of concentrating on the line of the Ebro.

The formation of a new ministry was deferred until the arrival of M. Mendizabal, from London.

Seville had been visited with disturbances, similar to those of Madrid and Barcelona; convents were destroyed, and the authorities replaced by others of popular appointment.

Tranquillity was restored at Madrid, but it was maintained only by the presence of a strong military force. Two journals had been suppressed by the government, and the editors arrested.

The sudden appearance of jewels—diamonds, tiaras, &c. &c. of great value, and in extraordinary numbers, in various parts of Italy, has created much wonder. They are supposed to have come from Spain, being sold by the monks to raise money for Don Carlos.

The London Times announces that despatches have been received from Madrid, stating that the Liberals insist on the suppression of all convents, a reduction of the number of bishops, and church dignitaries, the abolition of tithes, and the application of convent lands to the wants of the government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The new bill proposed by Lord Melbourne for the preservation of peace in Ireland, was rejected by the lords on the 26th of August, by a vote of 51 to 39.—By this rejection, the power of the police is left in the hands of the magistrates, instead of being taken under the immediate direction of the government. It will no doubt cause great dissatisfaction. The object of the peers is to force a resignation of the Melbourne ministry and a dissolution of parliament, in the hope that a new election will increase the conservative strength in the lower house.

The house of commons had passed a resolution inviting the duke of Cumberland to appear before them and give explanations touching his conduct in the affair of the Orange lodges.

The duke de Nemours (second son of the king of France) is travelling in England.

The municipal reform bill, as amended by the peers, was read in the house of commons on the 28th. The Standard gives the following account of its reception:—

"The municipal corporation bill was last night sent down to the house of commons, and received by that decent assembly in its usual temper, and with its usual good manners. The chancellor of the exchequer, alarmed at the inarticulate growl of his adherents, did his best to put them into good humor. The only articulate howling proceeded from Messrs. Hume and O'Connell, who talked dreadful things about "stopping the supplies," and a new organic change, namely, the cashiering of the house of lords, etc. etc. This is mighty well from persons who have against them four to one of the peerage, a great majority of the English representatives, and a still greater majority of the English electors, as proved at the last election.

It is very well for men to talk of "stopping the supplies," who have against them threefourths of the aristocracy, a majority of the representatives of England and the electors of England, and very nearly half the house of commons. The blustering tone of the ministerial papers is kept up, but it becomes more evident that their courage "*feels, as it were, oozing out at their fingers' ends*."

That "ministers will be *firm*," that "the House of Commons will be *resolute*," we are again and again assured; but, between whiles, we meet with an admission here and there, that some of the lords' amendments may," for the sake of peace," be acceded to. Others, however, we are told, must be given up by the peers; in such and such points the house of lords "must restore the bill to its original form," or else ——."—

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by Robt. T. Bicknell, publisher of the Reporter, Commercial Detector, and Prices Current.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 9, 1835.

ASHES		Sugar-house	
Pot, cwt	[illegible]	do. N. York	[illegible]
Pearl	[illegible]	do. Philad.	[illegible]
BUTTER		do. Steam	[illegible]
Keg	[illegible]	Trinidad	[illegible]
Extra keg No. 1	[illegible]	Porto Rico	[illegible]
No. 2	[illegible]	English French Isl.	[illegible]
No. 3	[illegible]	Hav. & Matanzas	[illegible]
COAL		MACKEREL	
Lehigh, ton	[illegible]	No. 1, bbl	[illegible]
Schuylkill	[illegible]	No. 2	[illegible]
COFFEE..Duty free		No. 3	[illegible]
Java	[illegible]	OIL	
St. Domingo	[illegible]	Linseed, Am. from	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]	do. Dutch	[illegible]
Cuba	[illegible]	Whale, gal.	[illegible]
Laguira	[illegible]	Sperm. winter	[illegible]
Rio	[illegible]	do. summer	[illegible]
COTTON..Duty 3 cts per lb.		PLASTER PARIS	
Louisiana	[illegible]	In Delaware, ton	[illegible]
Mobile	[illegible]	In Schuylkill	[illegible]
N. Ala. and Ten.	[illegible]	SEEDS	
S. C. and Geo.	[illegible]	Clover, bush	[illegible]
N. C. and Va.	[illegible]	Flaxseed, rough	[illegible]
FREIGHTS		do. clean, cask	[illegible]
To Pittsburgh, per cwt	[illegible]	Timothy, bush	[illegible]
FLOUR and MEAL		Herds, bush	[illegible]
Superfine, bbl	[illegible]	Orchard grass	[illegible]
Fine	[illegible]	WHISKEY	
Rye	[illegible]	Rye, in bbls	[illegible]
Corn meal	[illegible]	do. hhds	[illegible]
do. in hhds.	[illegible]	do. from wagons	[illegible]
GRAIN		WOOL	
Rye Penn'a.	[illegible]	Prime, Saxony fleece	[illegible]
Rye, Southern	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
Wheat, Penn'a	[illegible]	Am. wash. full bl'd	[illegible]
do. South, bush	[illegible]	do. ¾ blood	[illegible]
Corn, S. C. white	[illegible]	do. ½ blood	[illegible]
do. N. C. yellow	[illegible]	do. ¼ and com.	[illegible]
do. S. C. round	[illegible]	Am. unwash. full bl'd	[illegible]
Oats, Penn'a	[illegible]	do. ¾ blood	[illegible]
Southern	[illegible]	do. ½ blood	[illegible]
Barley, Eastern	[illegible]	do. ¼ and com.	[illegible]
do. Penn'a	[illegible]	Pulled lambs	[illegible]
HOPS		No. 1 do.	[illegible]
1st sort, 1835, lb	[illegible]	No. 2 do.	[illegible]
MOLASSES		No. 3 do.	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]	Sup. do.	[illegible]

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, October 10, 1835.

A very fine engraving of the Rev. Samuel Miller, Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the Theological Seminary of Princeton, New Jersey, has just been executed by Mr. Sartain, 291 Race street. It is an excellent likeness, and the engraving is finished in the first style of workmanship.

F. C. Weymss, manager of the Walnut street Theatre, is about to procure a silver cup, as one of the prizes to be presented on the occasion of the contemplated Regatta, on the Schuylkill. It will be of the value of $50, and will be presented to the third boat of the first class.

The Diorama of Belshazzar's Feast, now being exhibited in George street, is well worthy of an attentive examination. It occupies 2000 square feet of canvass, and is, without doubt, the grandest and most imposing work from Martin's magic pencil.

The artist obtained great distinction in England, his native country, by his pictures of Sadak in search of the Waters of Oblivion, and the Destruction of Babylon. He also painted Adam and Eve in Paradise, and the Destruction of Herculaneum, two works of decided merit. Martin's peculiar forte is in the vast, the terrible and the supernatural, and he handles the horrors of the tempest, and the convulsions of nature, with the sublimity and genius of a master. The illusion of Belshazzar's Feast is almost perfect, it being difficult for the spectator, as he views the awful and mystical hand-writing on the wall, and the horror and consternation depicted on the countenances of the voluptuous King and his terrified courtiers, to avoid contemplating the picture as a scene of reality.

The building in which the Diorama is exhibited—in George street above Eighth—has been fitted up at considerable expense, and is admirably adapted for the purpose. The exhibition is open from 9 o'clock in the morning, until dusk.

The Governor's Guards, of New Brunswick, returned to this city, from Washington, on Saturday afternoon, and were received on the wharf by the National Grays and City Phalanx, under the command of Major Fritz, and escorted to their quarters, in Market above 13th street. In the evening they partook of a collation at the armory of the National Grays, Dock street. On Monday, they visited various places of interest, and were entertained in the morning by Col. W. P. Smith, 13th street, and in the evening by Col. Page. They left the city on Tuesday morning, highly gratified, we have no doubt, with their visit.

SACRED MUSIC SOCIETY.

The annual report of the managers of the Philadelphia Sacred Music Society, was read at a meeting of the members, at the College of Pharmacy, on Tuesday last, after which an election was entered into for ten managers, which resulted in the choice of the following named gentlemen:

Daniel Williams,	Thomas Fenner,
Henry Knauff,	James Weer,
Jos. Drayton,	E. S. Gandy,
Benj. Matthias,	Alex. Osborn,
J. P. Wilkinson,	Reuben S. Gilbert.

The society has been in existence two years, and notwithstanding its projectors, during the first year met with many serious difficulties, through the lukewarmness of some of their friends, and the illiberal prejudices excited by the industrious efforts of other musical associations, it is now in a very flourishing condition, and may be regarded as permanently established under the most favourable auspices. During the first year, the necessary expenses far exceeded the income, and the society was involved in debt, but during the past season all these debts have been paid, and the Treasurer's report exhibits a handsome balance in the treasury. Besides which the managers have accumulated a valuable musical library, the original cost of which was several hundred dollars. Last year the number of members more than doubled those of the preceding year, and the prospect for the ensuing season, is said to be highly flattering.

In regard to the merits of this institution, no one who was present at either of the concerts given last season, can entertain a doubt. No musical performances in this city, under any circumstances, ever gave more entire satisfaction, both as to the character of the music selected, and the style and manner of its execution. There is not in existence, in the whole United States, any musical association, more competent to undertake the most difficult compositions, or to give effect to the most brilliant passages, than the Philadelphia Sacred Music Society, and their success in the performance of Haydn's oratorio of the Seasons, affords full proof of this assertion. This splendid composition was first produced in this country by the Sacred Music Society, after it had been tried and abandoned by much older associations.

The performing members comprise much of the best musical talent in the city, and the vocal and instrumental conductors, one of whom, Mr. D. Williams, is an amateur, have acquired a deservedly high reputation for skill, promptness and experience, in their respective departments.

The Society have now in rehearsal, we understand, Beethoven's oratorio of the Mount of Olives, obtained from Europe at great expense, which will be brought out early in the season. Arrangements have been entered into by which all the best European compositions will be placed within reach of the managers, and a continued variety of choice and admired productions will thus be secured to the members. As the musical season is now about to commence, those who wish to become members should make early application. The terms are $5 dollars per annum, the payment of which entitles the subscriber to tickets of admission for one gentleman and two ladies, for each concert.

Mr. MURDOCK.

By a card in the daily papers we perceive that Mr. Murdock has resigned his situation in the Chesnut street Theatre, in consequence of ill-health, with the view of paying a professional visit to the Western and Southern states, during the winter. Previous to his departure he will take a farewell benefit, which has been fixed for next Wednesday evening, and will appear as Young Rapid, in Morton's play of "A Cure for the Heart Ache."

Mr. M. is one of the very best and most useful actors on our boards, and his absence from our stage will be felt as a great loss, as we know of no one that can fill his place. His talents on the stage, and his amiable deportment in private life, have gained him many friends, and we trust his benefit, on Wednesday next, will prove a bumper. We trust also that he will be heartily welcomed wherever he may travel.

A CURIOUS TRANSACTION.

A current topic of conversation in this city, during the week, is the recent failure of a lady shopkeeper, in Chesnut street, who for some years has carried on an extensive business in the retail fancy dry goods line. Her store being always well filled with articles of superior quality and beauty, naturally attracted a goodly number of visiters, and it was generally supposed that the lady made heavy sales and realized large profits from the disposal of her articles of finery to our fashionables and exquisites, of both sexes and all ages.

It would appear, however, that the business of the establishment has not been as lucrative as the world supposed, as the lady, within a week or two past has failed to the tune of many thousands of dollars, some say over one hundred thousand, and others a still larger amount. Reports, very prejudicial to the shopkeeper's character, as to honesty, are in circulation, but they have not come to our ears in a shape to warrant us to speak positively on the subject. We give the flying rumours of the day for what they are worth, and these allege, that for some time past, say since last April, the lady has been increasing her stock to a very great extent, by heavy purchases of fancy goods from merchants in this city and in New York, and whenever she could obtain such as pleased her fancy. That for these goods, notes, running three, six or nine months, according to agreement, were given in payment, and that when all was obtained that could be obtained, the lady suffered her notes to be protested, leaving her creditors to whistle for their money. Though the lady has a husband it appears that the notes given were signed by herself, as has been her custom for years, and accepted by the creditors in full confidence that payment would be promptly met, as had been the case in previous transactions of a business-like character.

It appears further that some of the creditors imbibed a suspicion that large quantities of their goods, were laid away in the back part of the lady's premises, and investigation being set on foot, this was found to be actually the case. We have not been informed in what manner this fact was ascertained, but it is clear that the premises were entered, and large quantities of goods of choice quality discovered, to the amount of sixty or eighty thousand dollars. Some of the packages we learn, were identified, and taken away by the creditors, and it is probable that another search will be made by the creditors in New York, as soon as they learn these particulars.

The store-room to which access was obtained, is a back building detached from the front store; it was found to be packed with linens, leghorn hats, gloves, silks, cassimeres, &c. &c. from the floor to the ceiling; and a writ of replevin having been obtained, the boxes and packages were opened, on Wednesday last, in the presence of the sheriff, and a regular search commenced. Many of the lady's creditors were on the ground, looking after the goods they had lately sold her, and all that could be identified was taken to the sheriff's office. Some were fortunate enough to find nearly the whole of their property, while others were less successful.

Heretofore the lady's credit has been very good, and being represented as possessing wealth, she could obtain almost any amount of goods that she asked for. This accounts for the readiness with which she filled her store rooms, for, as one of the creditors assured us, "she was considered as safe as any woman in town," in regard to her ability to meet her contracts.

We have been informed that some of the lady's business transactions were of a very intricate and curious character, one instance of which we shall repeat, as it was told to us, viz. That the lady purchased in New York, on a credit of six months, a large lot of gloves, at $9 per dozen; brought them to this city, and sold them at auction for $7 cash—and then went to the Philadelphia purchaser, and bought them of him at $8, on time,—thus making two purchases and a sale of the same article. If this be true the affair is without a parallel, even in Wall street, New York.

There are various other rumours in circulation, but we deem it inexpedient at this time, to make any further reference to the subject, as it will no doubt shortly undergo a legal investigation.

At the recent commencement of the Princeton College, on Tuesday of last week, an interesting oration was delivered before the American Whig and Cliosophic Societies, by Judge Gaston, of South Carolina. The alumni of the college were addressed by Nicholas Biddle, Esq. of this city, in an instructive, chaste and classical speech. Eight orations were delivered by representatives of the two societies in the course of the evening.

The Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon the Hon. William Gaston, Judge of the Supreme Court of North Carolina; Hon. Nicholas Biddle, of Philadelphia; Hon. Smith Thompson, of New York; Hon. Reuben H. Walworth, Chancellor of N. York.

The Degree of Doctor of Divinity, was conferred upon the Rev. Robert Halley, of Highbury College, England; Rev. John N. Campbell, of Albany.

The Honorary Degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon the Hon. John A. Quitman, late Chancellor of the State of Mississippi; Robert T. Dunbar, Esq. of Mississippi, and several others, and fifty-three young gentlemen, constituting the late Senior class, were admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The Trustees of the College have constituted a Law Department, of which the Hon. Samuel L. Southard, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, and James S. Green, Esq. were appointed Professors; another gentleman is to be added.

The directors of the Philharmonic Society announce that a concert will be given in the Musical Fund Hall, in the course of a few days, by the gentlemen attached to the Orchestra of the Philharmonic Society, for the benefit of the Mother of the late lamented Miss Caroline Gourlay, for which occasion the valuable assistance of Miss Watson has been obtained.

Mr. Ternan's benefit will take place at the Chesnut street Theatre, this evening. An attractive bill of fare is presented, and the house will undoubtedly be crowded. Mr. Ternan is a meritorious actor, and his accomplished lady, who appears with him to-night, has but few equals. Their engagement is about to close.

Mr. Cooper and his daughter are about to appear, and go through a short engagement. We should very much like to see this veteran performer once more as the valiant and veritable old Jack.

Mrs. Knight is performing at the Walnut street house, with great success. She has ever been a favourite in this quarter. Cony and his learned dogs appear to-night, the entertainments being for the benefit of Mr. C.

THE COMET.

An article respecting Halley's Comet, now visible, will be found in our first page.

It is said that the early history of this comet, may be traced as far back as 130 years before the Christian era, when a comet appeared of considerable magnitude and brilliancy, "shining with a brightness which surpassed the splendour of the sun." Since that period the comet has returned, statedly, it is believed, every 75 or 76 years; since the year 1380 its returns are free from doubt, as the observations of astronomers have furnished satisfactory evidence of its identity. A writer in the London Literary Gazette remarks, that when the comet returned in the year 1456, it was beheld in all Europe with fear and astonishment, as the Turks were then engaged in a successful war, in which they subsequently destroyed the Greek empire. The christians thought that their destruction was portended by its appearance, especially as its tail was turned towards the east. The Pope Calixtus regarded it as at once the sign and instrument of divine wrath; he ordered public prayers to be offered up, and granted a year's indulgence to all who, at the tolling of the noon-bell, should say prayers to propitiate the mercy and forgiveness of heaven. In this circumstance originated the custom, still prevalent in Catholic countries, of ringing the cathedral bells at noon.—The popular terror can scarcely be wondered at, for the comet at that time, exhibited a tail, carved like a sabre, 60 degrees in length; its whole appearance was described as singularly splendid, and of a vivid brightness.

In 1531 the comet appeared of a light gold colour; in 1607 it presented a pale and watery appearance, and in 1682, it presented a disc as round and as clear as that of Jupiter, with a tail extending 30 degrees. It is called "Halley's Comet," because subsequent to its return in 1682, its appearance was predicted by Edmund Halley, a distinguished English Mathematician and astronomer. Halley first called attention to the periodical returns of this comet, and asserted that it would again be seen about the end of the year 1758, or the commencement of 1759, which prediction was fulfilled to the letter, the luminous body making its appearance on Christmas day 1758. Since then rather more than 76 years have elapsed, and it is again visible.

INSPECTORS' ELECTION.

The election for Inspectors of the General Election, took place throughout the state, on Friday of last week. In Philadelphia—the city proper—the Ritner party obtained majorities in every ward, and of course elected the whole thirty Inspectors, or two from each ward. In the Northern Liberties, the same party carried six wards, and the Wolf men one. In Spring Garden the Muhlenburgh men carried one ward, and the Ritner men three. The Wolf ticket prevailed in Southwark, four wards in Kensington, in Passyunk, in Oxford, and in Kingsessing. The Muhlenburg men carried Moyamensing, and the Ritner men the other districts of the county, generally.

Annexed is a statement of the votes cast in the city proper.

Wards.	*Ritner.*	*Wolf.*	*Muhl.*	*Total.*
Upper Delaware,	226	106	101	433
Lower Delaware,	321	52	94	467
High street,	225	52	36	313
Chesnut,	177	0	68	245
Walnut,	177	15	19	211
Dock,	250	0	0	250
Pine,	48	0	78	366
New Market,	208	336	0	544
North Mulberry,	287	280	0	567
South Mulberry,	305	155	0	460
North,	361	91	0	453
Middle,	242	81	0	323
South,	236	0	0	236
Locust,	267	0	208	475
Cedar,	300	0	50	350
Total,	3930	1086	654	5680

The votes of the Whigs amounted to	3930
Wolf and Muhlenberg votes,	1740
	5176

NORTHERN LIBERTIES.

	Ritner.	Wolf.	Muhlenburg.
First Ward	188	166	55
Second	173	36	67
Third	223	150	60
Fourth	237	99	20
Fifth Whig maj.	117		
Sixth	136	217	110
Seventh	149	84	143
	1227	560	463

SOUTHWARK.—Whig vote 443, Muhlenburg, 176—Wolf 960.

MOYAMENSING.—Whig 94, Wolf 815, Muhlenburg 830.

PASSYUNK.—Wolf 33, Muhlenburg 75, Whig 3.

BLOCKLEY.—Whig note 101, Wolf 35, Muhlenburg 53.

The General election will take place on Tuesday next. The tickets agreed upon by the three parties, in city and county of Philadelphia, will be found below.

NOMINATIONS.

We gave last week the nominations for city and county officers, made by the several parties in this section, and we now publish the full tickets agreed upon by the friends of Ritner, Wolf and Muhlenburg, respectively.

WHIG TICKET.—CITY.

Senate—Abraham Miller.

ASSEMBLY.

Thomas S. Smith	James Hutchinson
Henry S. Spackman	Joseph B. Smith
William B. Reed	Lewis Krumbhaar, Sen.
Charles B. Trego	

SELECT COUNCIL.

John Price Wetherill	Joseph R. Chandler
Lawrence Lewis	Henry J. Williams

Thomas Dunlap, for one year, in the place of Washington Jackson, resigned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Henry Troth	John Gilder
Frederick Fraley	James Rowland
Merritt Canby	Cornelius S. Smith
Benjamin M. Hinchman	John Thomason
Peter Wright	Charles Marshall
William Rawle, Jr.	John S. Warner
Isaac Otis	John Darragh
Thomas Lancaster	Henry Sailor
Thomas Earp	Charles S. Smith
William T. Smith	Davis B. Stacey

WOLF TICKET.—CITY.

Senate—John Miles.

ASSEMBLY.

Hugh Dickson	Anthony Simmons
Robert Ewing	George Smith
Alex. E. Dougherty	William L. Hirst
Wm. C. Patterson	

SELECT COUNCIL.

John Moss	Thomas Rosy
John M. Hood	Peter Wager

Francis E. Brewster, (for the unexpired term of Washington Jackson, resigned.)

COMMON COUNCIL.

John Bell	T. M. Bryan
William Comm	James Fearon
John Horner	John Trimbel
David Boyd	Samuel H. Perkins
John D. Miles	A. R. Gemeny
Hugh Catherwood	Thomas Hopkins
Theodore Colladay	John Dallam
Edmund B. Mixsell	Joseph Richards
John W. McGrath	William Marthe
Dr. Levi D. Bodder	Benjamin Wiley

MUHLENBURG CITY TICKET.

Senate—William English.

ASSEMBLY.

Adam Everly	Benjamin Rush
William J. Leiper	Thomas Hogan
John W. Ashmead	Lewis M. Troutman

Horn R. Kneass.

SELECT COUNCIL.

Morris Longstreth	Robert Taylor
Lewis Taylor	Francis Shoemaker

Frederick Stoever.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Isaac Wainwright	John Rutherford, Sr.
John Horn	Samuel Davis
William Geisse	David Clark
Patrick Hays	John Dean
James Robinson	William Miller
James H. Cole	Conrad Wile
William Nassau, Jr.	Isaac Mount
Samuel Porter	Barnet Quinn
Peter Benner	Henry Shoemaker
Andrew Flick	Dr. William Shaw

WHIG COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY.

William Wagner	George Norton
John Thompson, P.	Truman M. Habbell
John W. Wynkoop	Robert Buckman
Samuel Weyant.	James Comly

COMMISSIONERS OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES.

Michael Brown	in the place of Fred. Stelwaggon, resigned,
Charles J. Sutter	Peter Rovoudt, for one year, in the place of Edward Wartman, removed from the District.
Samuel Wonderly	
Samuel Kuen	
John G. Wolf	
John Townsend Smith	
Daniel Clark.	
Michael Andress, for two years, in the place of Daniel Jeffries, resigned,	William M. Kennedy, for one year, in the place of George Thornton, resigned.
Jacob Culp, for one year,	

COMMISSIONERS OF SPRING GARDEN.

John M. Ogden,	William W. Warner,
Thomas Matlack,	Alexander Scott,
Henry C. Corbit,	Joseph M. Truman, 1 yr.

WOLF COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY.

Samuel Stevenson	Saml. F. Reed
John Vasey	Thomas Lewellen
Michael Snyder	Thomas McCully
Kenderton Smith	Abraham Helffenstien

MUHLENBURG COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY.

Richard Rush	Joseph M. Doran
Thomas J. Heston	Jacob J. Snyder
Charles V. Hagner	William Deal
Alex. M. Peltz	John Rofert

COMMISSIONERS' TICKET—N. L.

John F. Fenner, Sr.	Z. B. Zeigler
Lewis Pelouze	John Rheiner, Jr.
Dr. John Burton	Thos. H. Forsyth
E. D. Martin	

David McCallister—For two years.

John F. Johnson	David Siner
Joshua Johnson	For one year.

SPRING GARDEN. COMMISSIONERS' TICKET.

Lewis Lowry	Andrew Sheridan
Dr. N. L. Hatfield	John J. McCahen
Joseph A. Dean	Thomas M. Souder

(For one year.)

COMMISSIONERS' TICKET, SOUTHWARK.

Benjamin Martin	Jos. J. Money
Col. Thos. Koehler	Miller N. Everly
Wm. A. Story	

The general election in Maryland took place on Monday last. The following is the result in the city of Baltimore:

CONGRESS.

Jackson.		*Whig.*	
Howard,	5693	Stewart,	4910
M'Kim,	5599	Heath,	4960

ASSEMBLY.

Jackson.		*Whig.*	
Richardson,	5604	Nelson,	3046
M'Lean,	5594	Purnemanee,	5040

COMMUNICATION.

MR. EDITOR: In your paper of Saturday last, you say that on Monday there was a large *Turn Out* of the Weavers for higher wages, which was not the case—the object of their parade was to participate in a meeting of citizens opposed to the present Prison System, held at the Moyamensing Hall, on Monday afternoon. You will please correct the mistake, and oblige A Subscriber.

FALLS OF BEAVER.

In reply to several inquiries lately put to us respecting the *Falls of Beaver, &c.* suggested by our publication of letters from that neighbourhood; and that persons interested in the subjects of which these letters treat, may be early informed of all that we *know* in relation to the matter, we have concluded to insert in this paper, a third, fourth, and fifth letter, which may be considered the last for the present. They will be found to contain much interesting information, to those wishing to emigrate, or even to purchase property west of the mountains.

We can also inform our readers, that Mr. Gould, the writer, has himself arrived in this city, and will be happy, as we draw from his last letter, to wait on those who need more light, in relation to the merits of facts under consideration; for which, see his advertisement, as agent, &c. We understand him, that his description, formerly published in Pittsburg, will be revised and republished in this place, with a handsome map of the Falls of Beaver and vicinity, and his letters attached—price 25 cents. They will be for sale at this office, where Mr. G. may be found during his stay in town.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

The annual exhibition of the Franklin Institute has been the great object of attraction to our citizens during the present week. It opened on Wednesday and closes this evening.

A very great variety of useful and ornamental fabrics and inventions, combining rare beauty with utility are being exhibited. In passing through the rooms the following articles more particularly arrested our attention.

Fire places of white and black Italian marble; grates—porcelain, glass and marble ornaments—splendid pianos; marble top sideboards and tables; lamps and chandeliers; floor cloths, rugs, bed quilts, a label on one of these stated that it contained ten thousand seven hundred and twenty-two pieces—ladies work stands; cooking stoves of every form; hats, caps, bonnets, tippets, &c., white silk and cotton cassimere, a new and beautiful article; cloths, cassimeres, sattinets, silks, flannels, Canton flannels, muslins, and prints in abundance,—books, paper, cards, &c. &c.

Cutlery of all kinds, in great variety and beauty, axes, augers, planes, surgeons' instruments, &c. locks of curious contrivance—one of which made by A. Prutzman, was worked by a key less than a small pin, showing the perfection of its workmanship.

There are also drugs and dyestuffs; rifles; leather; saddles, swords, buttons; Mother of pearl ornaments, paint boxes, and portraits—models of rail road cars, coining machines, steam boats, &c. &c. newly invented.

The proof and card presses invented and manufactured by Adam Ramage, naturally attracted our attention, as coming among the useful improvements in our own art.

The specimens of Artificial Teeth, manufactured by Mr. J. E. McIlhenny, exhibit a very great improvement in this branch of dentistry. In form, colour, shade and general appearance they present an exact resemblance to natural teeth, and in quality they are greatly superior to those which formed part of the exhibition last year.

A variety of furs, caps and neck-tippets, from the cap factory of Bown & Seddon, Camden, N. J. elicited much admiration, on account of the brilliancy and durability of the dyes, and the handsome appearance of the furs. The caps and furs embraced otter, seal, and musk-rat skins, and it is believed that the system adopted by Bown & Seddon, is far superior to the plan of dyeing heretofore in general use. Messrs B. & S. deserve great credit for their ingenuity, skill and enterprise in this business.

The exhibition is very satisfactory and shows a continued progressive improvement in arts and mechanics and manufactures. A large proportion of the specimens we are glad to see were presented by the makers, residents of this city, and prove that we can compete with other cities in most articles of ornament or use. For the high standing of our artizans we believe we are greatly indebted to the "*Franklin Institute*," which has laboured zealously and perseveringly to accomplish its great end and aim, and we are proud to say that it enjoys a successful prosperity, not exceeded in reputation by any other institution in the United States. Those of our citizens who have not yet visited the exhibition, should not let this day pass over without satisfying their curiosity.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—At a meeting of Trustees of this University, held on Tuesday evening, Dr. SAMUEL JACKSON was elected Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, and Dr. George B. Wood Professor of Materia Medica.

Messrs. Miller & Son, in Fourth street above Arch, have for sale several piano fortes, finished in a style far superior to ordinary workmanship. Those in want of an article of this kind should give them a call, as their ware-room now contains several of brilliant tone, constructed on a new style distinguished for neatness and beauty.

CROSS CUT CANAL.—It is with great pleasure we lay before our readers the following letter from Gen. Lacock, relative to a subject that is of deep and vital interest to this county, and to the State at large: and we rejoice, as will every one who has the public good at heart, at the bright prospect presented of this important work, and the certainty of its prosecution to speedy completion, at a cost below what was anticipated at the commencement. It will be recollected that the whole stock was not taken—a part of the sum allotted to Ohio remained unsold; but we are pleased to learn that the amount subscribed will be amply sufficient for the completion of the whole line. We request public attention to the letter of Gen. Lacock.—*Beaver Argus.*

YOUNGSTOWN, Sept. 25, 1835.

DEAR SIR—"We have just closed our letting of upwards of 17 miles of Canal, above and below Youngstown, upon the Mahoning; including two dams upon the river, and six locks. The contractors are responsible men, very generally, and have taken the work upon terms very favourable for the company. The average price of this line, will cost but a fraction over six thousand dollars per mile. We have now under contract about 55 miles of the line, including the Cuyahoga feeders, and the deep cut upon the Ravenna summit; twelve miles of the western termination of the line is still subject to the confirmation of the board of Directors. But whatever their decision may be, it will not materially increase the expense of the whole work. The residue of the line yet to be put under contract, lies upon the Mahoning, above the town of Warren; the route has been located, and the ground is favourable, and lockage small, so that we have now in our possession, data upon which to calculate with sufficient accuracy the entire expense of this line of communication—and it gives me pleasure to state that the expense will not exceed the amount of stock already subscribed upon the books of the company, that is, about $950,000; a sum small indeed, compared with the vast importance of the object to be accomplished.

The present age, fruitful in improvement and invention, has produced none greater or more beneficial, than the application of steam power to the propulsion of vessels and water craft; not only upon our lakes and tide water rivers, but against the rapid currents of our fresh water streams; thus practically overcoming distance, and for the purposes of trade and commerce, bringing together, as it were, those who reside hundreds or thousands of miles asunder. The steam-boat navigation of the Mississippi river and its branches, including the Ohio and tributaries, will exceed twenty thousand miles; and that of the northern and western lakes, a much greater distance. By the cross cut, or Pennsylvania and Ohio canal, (in the construction of which we are now engaged,) the connection will be made between them, and the interest of many millions will be thus subserved and promoted—and were there no interest concerned in the prosecution of the work, but the states of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and the connection of their canals, the sum now ascertained as necessary for its completion, must be considered as trifling indeed, compared with its utility.

The entire length of the main line of canal, will, when completed, be about 84 or 85 miles—the summit level abundantly supplied with water, from lakes in the immediate neighbourhood, pure and lumped as a limestone spring, abounding with fish, and consequently never endangering the health of the neighboring country, are among the many advantages promised by the completion of this important improvement.

There are feelings of opposition and rivalship indulged, it is said, between this Company, and those engaged in the construction of the Sandy and Beaver Canal. This is to be regretted; there is no just ground for alarm to either company. So soon as those routes are completed, they will both find business enough, and to spare; and the same remark will apply with equal force, to the route extending the line of the Pennsylvania Canal, from Newcastle, to the harbor at Erie. I shall only add, in justice to this route, that it has great advantages over any other proposed to effect the same object, by the abundant supply of water upon the summit level, and cheapness of construction, and what follows, of course, the greater profits that will accrue to the undertakers.

Still I hope at no distant day, we shall see all those improvements completed, and in successful operation; sincerely believing that those concerned will find an ample reward for their exertion.

I am, in haste, yours, &c. A. LACOCK.

Mr. WM. HENRY.

A complimentary benefit is about to be given to Henry Placide, comedian, of the Park Theatre. Mr. Placide is an American, and an actor of much talent.

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

Sept. 30, received from		Wm. Kay, Esq.	15 00
Harlow Munson, esq.	2 00	J. Pardee, Esq.	5 00
George Gibbons, Esq.	2 00	J. M. Hadden, Esq.	2 00
G. Carter, Esq.	2 00	J. Francis Lee, M.D.	6 00
B. Fields, Esq.	2 00	*October, 6.*	
J. M. Greenlee, nett.	7 44	S. H. Reese, nett.	1 75
J. P. Davis,	5 00	Hiram Tracy,	10 00
Edwin Atwater,	2 00	H. K. Hopkins,	10 00
October, 1.		Oliver Hamlin, Esq.	5 00
Orris Nichols, Esq.	2 00	Elijah Blodel, Esq.	2 00
Gilbert S. Budd, Esq.	2 00	G. S. Matthews, Esq.	5 00
October 2.		S. Winchester, Esq.	15 00
W. T. Porter,		*October 7.*	
Ed. 'Times,'	2 00	T. L. & J. L. Newton,	2 00
A. Holbrook,	10 00	Henry McGowan,	10 00
P. LeMesurier,	5 00	Henry E. Lemon,	5 00
A. Purdy,	2 00	B. Hardison,	5 00
E. Chichester, Esq.	5 00	Wm. Kerr, Esq.	2 00
Thos. M'Carty, Esq.	2 00	Lydia Aplin,	2 00
A. Munro, Esq.	10 00	Valentine Hicks, Esq.	8 00
October 3.		*October 8.*	
John W. Trumbull,	15 00	J. P. Heath, P.M. nett	1 25
Bethune Dunkin,	2 00	75cts excess post. on silver	
Clark Swallow,	2 00	Dr. Erd. Duffell, Jr.	5 00
Isaac Price, Esq.	5 00	Solomon Lamb,	5 00
Wm. Slade, Esq.	2 00	J. B. Myers,	15 00
Rich'd. M'Clure, Esq.	2 00	John J. Krause,	20 00
Paris Mason, Esq.	5 00	Sam'l. Skinner, Esq.	2 00
E. M. Davis, Esq.	5 00	T. Waddill, Esq.	2 00
Greer W. Davis, Esq.	5 00	J. L. R. Wessells, Esq.	3 00
Wm. Gunckel, Esq.	4 00	B. Bicknell, Esq.	3 00
Jas. Atkinson, Esq.	10 00	C. Whittlesey, Esq.	5 00
A. N. Bourdon,	10 00	Chas. E. Shepard, Esq.	4 00
October, 5		Julian R. Whiton,	2 00
Stephen Smith,	5 00	Thos. H. Jackson,	7 00
Alsop Vail, Jr. nett	3 50		

SALES OF STOCKS,

At the Stock and Exchange Board of Brokers.

					per value.
15 shares	Farmers and Mec. Bank,			67½	50
50	do.	Western Bank,		59	50
9	do.	Bank of N. America,		450	400
1	do.	Philadelphia Bank,		111	100
11	do.	Mechanic's Bank,		64½	25
4	do.	Commercial Bank,		67½	50
50	do.	Schuylkill Bank,		64½	50
100	do.	Moyamensing Bank,		45¼	25
5	do.	Pennsylvania Bank,		540	400
65	do.	Girard Bank,		64½	50
85	do.	Mec. & Mechanics Bank,		66	50
250	do.	Union Bank Tenn.		61½a64	60
509	do.	Planters Bank, Tennessee,		49½a50	45
50	do.	Man. Bank Pittsburg,		59	50
75	do.	Com. Bank Cincinnati,		102a104½	100
364	do.	Northern Bank, Kentucky,		30½a31¼	30
250	do.	Kentucky Bank,		47¼a48½	50
9	do.	Merch. Bank Baltimore,		60	20
150	do.	Vicksburg Bank, Miss.		90	20
606	do.	New Castle Rail Road,		34½a34¾	25
1125	do.	Norristown Rail Road,		53½a55¼	50
50	do.	Wilmington R. R.		12¾	15
6	do.	Harrisburg Rail Road,		84	10
100	do.	Reading R. R.		4	5
5570	do.	Del. & Hudson Canal,		96¼a104	100
541	do.	Philadelphia Savings,		33½a34	25
278	do.	N. American In. Co.		13½a14	10
14	do.	Annuity,		80	75
$100	Lehigh 6 per cent.		1830	102	100
$300	do.	do.	1839	102½	100
$700	City, 5 per cent.		1846	101	100
$4392	Lehigh, 6 per cent.		1844	104¼	100
$600	State, 5 per cents,		1850	107	100
$1,566.42	State, 5 per cents,		1840	100¼	100
$35,509.40	do.	do.	1841	102¼	100
$355.45	do.	do.	1853	106	100
$375	do.	do.	1856	106½	100
$2640	do.	do.	1854	107	100
$500	Union Canal, 6 per cts.		1836	99½	100
$300	do.	do.	1840	102½	100

STOCKS.

The New York Daily Advertiser of Wednesday, gives the following account of the troubles of the Bulls and Bears in Wall street:

"The sales yesterday were very large—over ten thousand five hundred shares, or at least half a million. For three days the transactions have been great, and as the market has been on the advance, money must have been easier. Long Island seemed to have been the favorite for operations. About twenty-five hundred shares were sold; buyers at 103 cents cash, who, at the same breath, would sell at 105 per cent at 30 days, thereby getting two per cent a month for money. Large sales of Dry Dock at an advance of four per cent. Delaware and Hudson went up—great sales at 102. Morris took a tumble down to 81. Ohio and Kentucky without change.—Mohawk sold for cash and a few days, at 436, and at thirty days at ten per cent lower, plainly showing that the Shorts are concerned. Boston, Worcester, Utica, all fell. The shorts on Harlaem are obliged still to settle at 195, while the scrip is selling below par. Nothing is said of this stock, but the daily settlements of the shorts are very severe. It is said the contracts will end next week, when the price will again drop.

Original Anecdote.—A person, on whom the Temperance Reformation had produced no effect, entered in a state of exhilaration, a temperance grocery, in a neighboring town. "Mr.—," exclaimed he, "do you—keep—a—ny—thing—good to take here?" "Yes," replied the merchant, "we have some excellent cold water—the best thing in the world to take." "Well, I know it," replied the Bacchante, "there's—no one thing—that's done so much for Navigation as that."

Chesnut Street Theatre.

Box's 75 Cents—Pitt, 37½—Gallery 25 Cents.

BENEFIT OF MR. TERNAN

This Evening, October 10th,

Will be presented the admired Comedy of the

HONEY MOON.

Juliana, ... Mrs. TERNAN.
Duke Aranza, ... Mr. TERNAN.

To conclude with the interesting Drama of the

BLIND BOY.

Edmund, the Blind Boy, ... Mrs. Ternan.
Kalig, ... Mr. Ternan.

Mr. and Miss Cooper will appear on Monday.

Various Novelties are in active preparation.

A CARD.

MR. JAMES E. MURDOCK respectfully informs his friends and the patrons of the Theatre, that in consequence of indisposition, he has been induced to resign his situation in the Chesnut Street Theatre. He begs leave also to inform them, that in order to meet his arrangements, the Managers have kindly set apart Wednesday evening next, for his FAREWELL BENEFIT, AND LAST APPEARANCE. J. E. M. takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to his fellow citizens, for the many favours they have conferred upon him, and to assure them they will ever be remembered with feelings of gratitude and respect. The box sheet is now open.

American Theatre, Walnut Street.

Boxes 50 Cents—Pit 25—Gallery 25 Cents.

BENEFIT OF MR. CONY.

This Evening, October 10th,

HYDER ALI or, the GRATEFUL LION.

THE OURANG OUTANG.

The Ourang Outang by .... MAST. BLANCARD.

To conclude with the new piece of

THE WILD BOY

Or, the Force of Nature.

The Wild Boy .... MR. CONY.

A Card.

MRS. EDWARD KNIGHT, respectfully informs the public that her BENEFIT will take place on THURSDAY evening, Oct. 15. when will be presented first time at this Theatre, the play of the ENGLISHMAN IN INDIA. After which the petite piece of A LOAN OF A LOVER. To conclude with the SMUGGLER'S DOGS. Box Book now open.

GOULD'S STENOGRAPHY.

THIS little work, so deservedly popular throughout the United States, but for the last two years *out of print*, is again offered for sale by S. C. Atkinson of Philadelphia, who will be happy to supply it at wholesale, to Booksellers and Country Merchants, also to his agents generally.

In commendation of this system, it is only necessary to say, that having been introduced and taught by Mr. Gould, personally, in most of the Colleges and Academies of the United States, and practised by him in Congress, in various state Legislatures, and numerous conventions and other public bodies, and passed through no less than a dozen editions, in the course of as many years, it has completely superceded the use of all others in the United States,—and to a very considerable extent in England.

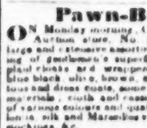
It has been thought worthy of a place in the American edition of the Edinburgh Encyclopedia, and has been favourably noticed by most of the public papers of our country. It will be supplied at $25 a hundred. $4 a dozen or 50 cents a single copy. oct 10—tf

Wanted,

10 OR 12 good Gun makers, to whom constant employ, and good wages will be given. Apply to HENRY E. LEMAN, Rifle Maker, Lancaster, Pa. oct 10—4t*

A Lad Wanted.

A LAD about 15 years of age, to go of errands and wait in a store. Inquire at No. 77 North 3d street, above Arch. oct 10—1t*



Fall Millinery.

E. TOMLINSON,

Will on FRIDAY NEXT, 16th inst. Open an assortment of *Fall and Winter Millinery,* At No. 112 South Third street, below Walnut street Philadelphia. oct 10—1t*

Pawn-Broker's Sale.

ON Monday morning, October 12th, at 9½ o'clock at the Auction store, No. 34 North Third st. above Arch, a large and extensive assortment of unredeemed pledges, consisting of gentlemen's superfine cloth, goat's hair, camblet and plaid cloaks and wrappers, some with fur collars, superfine blue black, olive, brown, and green bangup coats, frock surtout and dress coats, some of which are new, and of very fine materials, cloth and cassimere roundabouts and pantaloons, of various colours and qualities, sattean, velvet, merino, Valencia, silk and Marseilles vests of every description, linen shirts stockings, &c.

Ladies' elegant silk cloaks, bombazine, bombazett, calico and white frocks and coat dresses, tabbs, corsets, merino long and square shawls, scarfs and hdkfs., silk, cashmere and cotton shawls, hats and bonnets, gloves, drawers, blankets, counterpanes, quilts, sheets, pillow cases, combs, lace veils, collars, boots and shoes, umbrellas, &c.

Also—at 12 o'clock, some watches, guns, musical instruments, fancy articles, &c. S. C. BROOKER, Auct'r.

☞ The above articles will be worth the attention of dealers, housekeepers and others, as every thing offered will be sold without reserve. oct 10—1t*

Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal.

FAMILIES supplied with Lehigh or Schuylkill Coal, of superior quality, by WM. P. ISRAEL, No. 380 Market st., Guard's Row. june 27—3m-d

ALMANACK.

OCTOBER. 1835.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.
10 SATURDAY,	6 20	5 30	3 [illegible]	
11 SUNDAY,	6 22	5 27	4 [illegible]	D. H. M.
12 MONDAY,	6 23	5 26	5 10	
13 TUESDAY,	6 24	5 24	6 [illegible]	
14 WEDNESDAY,	6 27	5 22	7 30	Full 6 9 0
15 THURSDAY,	6 28	5 22	9 15	Last 14 4 49
16 FRIDAY,	6 30	5 20	10 15	New 21 7 16
17 SATURDAY,	6 31	5 00	11 0	First 28 10 45

Saving Fund Society.—The Northern Liberty, Kensington and Spring Garden Saving Fund Society, receive deposits on Monday and Thursday of each week, from 3 o'clock, P. M. until 6, at their office, No. 230 North Third below Green street.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday evening the 18th inst. by the Rev. Zelotes Fuller, Mr. Wm. F. Rackliff, formerly of Boston, Massachusetts, to Miss Anna Winberg, of the Northern Liberties.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Joseph Lybrand, Mr. Joseph Ott, to Miss Sarah Roberts, all of this city.

On the 3d of June last, by the Rev. Wm. Suddards, of Grace Church, David Swope, to Rebecca K. Corfield.

On the 29th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Clay, Robert Taylor, M. D. of Burlington co. N. J. to Elizabeth, daughter of Benj. Jones of this city.

On the 20th ult. by Dr. Fred. Plummer, Mr. Isaac Lee, to Miss Rachel Smith, daughter of Dr. John Smith, all of Newtown, Bucks co.

On the 29th ult. by Dr. Fred. Plummer, Mr. Robert Fletcher, to Miss Miss Mary Ann Nordyke, all of Philadelphia.

On Thursday morning, 1st inst. by the Rev. P. F. Mayer, John G. Davis, of Mobile, Alabama, to Olivia Fitler, daughter of Daniel Fitler of Kensington.

On Tuesday morning, 29th ult. by John Swift, Esq. Mayor, Richard W. Rogers, to Rachel, daughter of Edmund Kinsey, all of this city.

On Thursday, 1st inst. by John Swift, Esq. Mayor, Mr. Abraham Swartzlander, of Philadelphia county, to Miss Rebecca, daughter of Wm. Rankin, of Montgomery.

On the evening of the 19th ult. by the Rev. W. H. Furness, Mr. S. Saltmarsh, Jr. to Miss Mary Henrietta Sanford, of Hartford, Conn.

On Thursday evening, 1st inst. by the Rev. G. C. Potts, Mr. Robt. Greer, to Miss Eliza Nicholson.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. Jos. Lybrand, John K. Hess, to Miss Jane Louderback, all of this city.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Judson, Mr. Paul Burns, of this city, to Miss Matilda Hughes, of Cape May, N. J.

On the 6th instant, by the Rev. Zelotes Fuller, Mr. Alexander Muse, to Miss Hannah Herriges, both of this city.

Sept. 29th, by the Rev. C. A. Lippincott, Mr. Frederick Shaw, of England, to Miss Lydia, daughter of Mr. Rue, of Holmsburg, Pa.

On Tuesday evening, 6th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Wyley, Mr. Samuel Riddle, of Del. co., to Miss Martha, daughter of Robert Mercer, Esq. of this city.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. Joseph Lybrand, John Pigeon, to Catharine Yeager.

On the 13th ult. by the same, Joseph Ott, to Sarah Roberts.

On the 5th inst. by the same, Hugh Darrah, to Eliza White.

On the 26th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Judson, Mr. Lewis Fennis, Jr. to Miss Eleanor Shanklin, all of Southwark.

In Davidson county Pa. on the evening of the 24th of September last, by the Rev. Dr. Edgar, Samuel J. Riggs, of the house of Riggs, Son & Aertson, of this city, to Medora, daughter of Leonard P. Cheetham, Esq. of the former place.

On the 20th ult. by the Rev. S. W. Fuller, Mr. William Winberh, to Miss Emily Ormond, eldest daughter of the late Tracy Taylor, Esq. of Kensington.

On the 8th of Sept. at Indianapolis, Indiana, Mr. Wm. A. Langster, to Miss Margaret, daughter of the late Capt. Young of U. S. Army.

On Tuesday evening the 29th ult. by the Rev. S. F. Young, Mr. James B. Roberts, to Miss Amelia Ann daughter of Capt. John Hartley, all of the Northern Liberties.

At Manayunk on Thursday evening 1st inst. by the Rev. S. Haight, Mr. John Cawn, merchant, of Mercy, Pa. to Miss Martha P. Haight of Manayunk.

In Wallingford, Conn. on the 1st inst. by the Rev. Edwin R. Gilbert, Mr. Chas. B. Hall, of the firm of H. B. Hall, & Co. of Philad. to Miss Sarah, daughter of Benj. Foote, Esq. of the former place.

At Lancaster, Pa. on Thursday the 1st inst. by the Rev. W. M. Dove, Mr. Henry S. Alricks, of Wilmington, Del. to Miss Sarah B daughter of Hugh Maxwell, Esq. of the former place.

At Georgetown, on the 16th inst. by the Rev. John Torbert, George Henderson, of Philada. to Jemima Haslett, of the same place, daughter of the late Gov. Haslett, of Delaware.

DEATHS.

On Thursday evening, 8th inst. in the 3d year of his age, Thomas, son of James F. Calbreath. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

On Saturday morning, at 4 o'clock, Sylvanus Lehman, late Stock and Exchange Broker, of this city, in the 30th year of his age.

On the 4th inst. Thomas, son of James H. Cole, in the 8th year of his age.

On the 3d inst. Susanna H. Reeve, wife of Josiah M. Reeve, of N. J. aged 30 years.

On Sunday morning in the 8th year of his age, Jas. Kelly, son of Jas. Kelly, of the N. L.

On the evening of the 3d inst. Rebecca, daughter of Jos. Evans, in the 5th year of her age.

On the morning of the 4th inst. in the 66th year of his age, Preston C. Firth.

On the 3d inst. John Purdon, Esq.

In the city of Lancaster, on Tuesday, 29th ult. in the 80th year of his age, Jacob Leman, Esq. one of the oldest and most respectable of its inhabitants.

On Friday afternoon, 2d inst. in the 84th year of his age, Thomas Ryerson.

On Thursday evening, 1st inst. Mrs. Elizabeth F. Vondersmith, in the 38th year of her age.

On Friday morning, 2d inst. in the 5th year of her age, Mary Ann, daughter of Francis Cooper.

On Thursday, 1st inst. Mrs. Ann Butler, wife of Jos. Butler, in the 40th year of her age.

On Thursday morning, 1st inst. Mrs. Ann Counell, in the 72d year of her age.

On Thursday morning, 8th Oct. Andrew Donaldson, a native of Scotland, aged 64.

In Natchitoches, La. on the 3d inst. John Dannelly, house carpenter, a native of Philadelphia, but for several years a resident of that state.

On Sunday evening, the 4th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Twamley, in the 72d year of her age.

On Saturday, 3d inst. Jos. infant daughter of A. S. and Elizabeth C. Roberts, aged 10 months.

On Thursday morning, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Christiana Day, in the 94th year of his age.

On Tuesday morning, Henry S. Jobson, in the 27th year of his age.

In U. S. Marine Hospital, at Charlestown Mass. Aug. 26th, Frederick Peters, supposed of Philad. age unknown.

At Liverpool, July 21, on board ship Admittance, of Duxbury, John Kennedy, seaman, of Philad. by a fall from the deck to the lower hold.

At Alexandria, Pa. on the 6th inst. P. S. Newton, for many years a respectable merchant of New Orleans.

At Andover, N. H. Richard Potter, the ventriloquist aged 24 years.

In Pensacola, on the night of the 16th ult. Capt. Edward Baker, formerly of Philadelphia, but for many years a resident of Pensacola.

At New Orleans, on the 18th ult. Wm. Cannon, a native of Somerset county, Delaware, aged 23 years.

In Reading, on Sunday afternoon last, Col. John Bickel, formerly Sheriff of this co. in the 56th year of his age.

At the residence of her son, in Cincinnati, on the 25th of September, Mrs. Abigail Gallagher, in the 63d year of her age. The deceased was a native of Cumberland county, New Jersey, and emigrated to Cincinnati from Philadelphia, in 1814.

At New Orleans, on the 18th ult. Mrs. Mary Ann Crook, (late Mrs. Fairweather,) of the American Theatre. This lady formerly belonged to the Chesnut st. Theatre, and was justly considered one of the best comic actresses of the day.

Recently, at Christiansburg, near Cincinnati, Stephen Gibson, late merchant of Boston, Mass. in the 46th year of his age.

At Havanna on the 20th of 8th mo. of Yellow Fever, Chas. S. Hicks, in the 29th year of his age, son of Joseph Hicks, deceased, formerly of Newtown Bucks co. Pennsylvania.

Departed this life at Sidney, N. J. on the 17th ult. Mrs. Mary Waterhouse, consort of James Waterhouse Esq. in the 40th year of her age, after a protracted illness which she bore with christian firmness. In her death a family of young children are deprived of a kind and matronly parent—and an affectionate, but disconsolate husband of an amiable companion, to all of whom her departure is an irreparable bereavement.

The deceased while living, was much esteemed by all that had the pleasure of an acquaintance, who unfeignedly lament this unexpected decree of Providence.

Isaac Barton,

NO. 30 SOUTH SECOND STREET, PHILADA.

OFFERS for sale at moderate prices, SILKS, comprising an extensive assortment of French, Italian, English and India, including superior China Satins, and Camblets of plain colours.

French and English Merino Cloths and Bombazines. Merino long and square Shawls, plain white, and bordered. Thibet, Norwich, and other Shawls.

Drab Habit Cloths suitable for Cloaks, other Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

Rose Blankets, Marseilles Quilts, Counterpanes, Bed Ticking, Sheeting Linens, Worsted Damasks, Moreens, Furniture Chintzes and Dimity. Damask Table Linen, Napkins, and other furnishing articles—together with a general assortment of Muslins, Ginghams, Calicoes, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

Also—Kattinetts and Cloths for carriage linings. oct 10—3mo.

Seminary,

AT the S. E. corner of Arch and Eighth streets. The Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a day and evening school, at the above place, for the instruction of pupils in the various branches of an English education. Being an experienced teacher, he engages that pupils sent regularly to his school, shall make good improvement. In case of failure no charge will be made. Patronage is respectfully solicited. For terms, and further particulars, inquire at the school room, or at his residence, No. 18 Branch st.

N. B.—Wanted, five or six dull pupils. Those that have been sent to school for years, and have made little or no improvement would be preferred. WM. ELLIS. oct 10—2t*

James H. Briscoe,—Dentist,

No. 209 Arch street, above Eighth. Office hours from 9 A. M., to 4 o'clock, P. M. nov 1 '34—tf

Fashions for Tailors.

Baker's Improvement and Practical Application of Ward's Proportional System of Garment Cutting.

[illegible]

FRANCIS BAKER. July 11—3mo No. 225 Chesnut St. Philadelphia.

Capital 300,000 Dollars.

NORTHERN LIBERTIES SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

Office, 400 North Second Street, Opposite the Northern Market.

WAS opened on the [illegible] ... [illegible]

Trustees—Thomas Warner, [illegible] Samuel Boggs. Cashier—EPHRAIM BUCK.

[illegible]

EPHRAIM BUCK, Cashier.

Wanted,

SIX BOYS at the PENN-TOWNSHIP SCREW FACTORY, in North 6th street, a few doors above Poplar Lane. oct 10—3t*

Second-Hand Clothing,

PITTSBURG.

R. W. WILKINS, Agent, having this day received an order from the West for [illegible] Second-hand [illegible], for transportation, for which the highest price will be given.

ALSO—Gentlemen's clothing bought, and the best of bleaching carried on as usual, at the corner of Wood and Second streets. oct 10—3t

Farmers Hay Market Association.

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of Two and a Half per cent. on the capital stock of the Association, which will be payable to the stockholders on their legal representatives, on or after the 12th inst.

Agreeably to the tenth article of Association, the annual meeting of stockholders will be held at their Hay Market, in 6th street, Northern Liberties, on Tuesday, the 3d of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M. when there will be eight Directors chosen, to serve the ensuing year.

By order of the Board, HUGH WHITTON, Sec'ry. October 3d, 1835. oct 10—3t

Dr Chauncey's VEGETABLE FEVER POWDERS.

A CERTAIN remedy for fevers, agues, or any bilious complaint—[illegible] and never more than three doses required to break any kind of ague. The proprietor having in his [illegible] the virtues of these powders, is induced to present them to the world, from the conviction that so valuable a specific should be in the hands of every physician.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC POWDERS.

These powders (accompanied with a tonic bread) relieve the Dyspeptic immediately, upon taking the first dose; and by continuing a reasonable time restore the patient. They remove all pains and oppression of the stomach, while he may eat what others do, and as much as his appetite craves. To this testimonials can testify.

RHEUMATIC PILLS.

These pills cure by operation; never failing to relieve in Rheumatism, whether chronic or inflammatory—always accompanied with a liniment.

Either of the above may be had only at No. 128 South 4th street, Philada. where Physicians and others, may be supplied. All orders from a distance (post paid) will be faithfully attended to. oct 10—3m

Edward W. David—Dentist,

And Manufacturer of Incorruptible Teeth,

may 30—eo 6m if No. 204 Arch street, above Eighth.

Wanted,

AN Apprentice to the Drug business. A lad from the country, 15 or 16 years of age, well educated and of steady habits. Board and lodging in the family of his employer. Inquire of PETER LEHMAN, sep 26—3t 209 Market street.

To Contractors.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, at Mauch Chunk, until the 1st of October next, at noon, to construct the dams, locks, tow paths, and other works, necessary to form a complete navigation along the Lehigh River, with at least five feet depth of water, between Stoddartsville Creek and Wright's Creek, a distance of about 17 miles. For plans and specifications of the work, apply to E. A. Douglass, the Engineer, or the assistants on the line. JOSIAH WHITE, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the L. Coal & N. Co. sep 19—tf Mauch Chunk, Sept. 12, 1835.

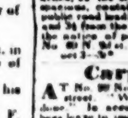
At Private Sale,

ALL that certain house and lot of ground, of about seventy eight perches, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, situate, lying, and being in the village of Bustleton, Lower Dublin Township, Philadelphia county, adjoining lands of Thomas B. Hart, and John Dickinson, and formerly known as the property of the late Martha Harker. This property holds out many inducements to citizens as a summer residence, as the situation is pleasant and healthy, the house spacious, containing 12 rooms and cellar—situated on the public road leading to Newtown, 10 miles from Philadelphia and 3½ from the Trenton Rail road, and is altogether worthy the notice of purchasers. For further particulars, apply to No. 60 N. 3d st. Philada. one door below Arch street. oct 3—3t* JESSE HARKER.

Carpet Manufactory.

AT No. 99 North 13th street the second door above Cherry street. "Work once well done is better than twice done." In accordance with the above motto, the subscriber begs leave to impress upon the minds of those who are at the trouble and expense of making rag carpets, that a good warp or chain is of the utmost importance to their durability. Therefore, none but the very best three threaded warps shall be used, and the carpets will be wove full yard wide, and done in the best possible manner. Is not this some inducement to make a trial? Also, Carpets for sale. sept 5 '35—1yd SAMUEL BARRY.

To the Ladies.



MISSES JOHNSON'S

No. 206,

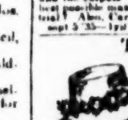
Chesnut Street, six doors above Eighth Street, South side, will open on MONDAY, September 21st, a large assortment of

FRENCH MILLINERY,

received by the packet ship Poland. sep 19—4t*

Fall Fashions.

MRS. P. CHAMBERS, AGENT.



HAS received by the recent arrivals, a large assortment of FRENCH MILLINERY, DRESS PATTERNS, &c., Comprising several cases of French Bonnets, Feathers, Flowers, Blond Caps, Blond Laces, &c.

A constant supply of the latest and most approved fashions, and newest style of goods received and on hand, at her French Millinery and Fancy Dress making Establishment, 218 CHESNUT ST. (Third door below Ninth, South side.)

N. B.—Orders from Ladies and Merchants, for Dresses, Cloaks, Bonnets, Caps, &c., executed in the best style and at the shortest notice. sep 19—3mod

ORIGINAL DIORAMA,

FROM LONDON AND PARIS.

THE GRAND PICTURE OF BELSHAZZAR'S FEAST, Painted on TWO THOUSAND FEET OF CANVAS is now open at the Diorama, in George street, above 8th.

This Magnificent picture surpasses in grandeur of design and execution, every former Diorama view, and from its peculiar arrangement, and the extraordinary illusion, with which it is painted, the mind is led to contemplate it as a reality in reality. Open from 9 till dusk. Admittance 25 cts. Season Tickets, not transferable, $1. oct 3—1mo

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Subscriber, in Bensalem Township, Bucks County, on First day, the 20th of September, an indented apprentice to the wheel wright business, named ISAIAH DYER, aged 18 or 19 years; had on when he left, a brown suit of cloth—black fur hat, and took two fur hats with him, and also had on a cross barred silk hdkf. He is rather large of his age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, thick set, has a swarthy face. Whoever takes up said runaway, and returns him to the Subscriber shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges. All persons are forbid harbouring or employing him at their peril. Any information respecting him directed to Bridgewater post office, Bucks co. Pa. will be thankfully received. WILLIAM GOFORTH. sep 26—3t*

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of ROBERT EVANS, deceased, late of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, merchant, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same, are requested to present them for settlement to the subscriber. JOHN EVANS, Executor, Montgomery Township. sep 12 6t* Montgomery Co. near Montgomeryville, Pa.

London Cloths.

FOR sale by the piece or yard, a general assortment of fresh imported London Cloths, comprising all qualities and of every possible shade of colour—Ams, Adelaide, Golden, Green, Browns, Brown, Hambach, Steel, Cadet, and Oxford mixtures. Some of very superior quality for Gentlemen's frocks or business coats.

FASHIONABLE CASSIMERES—In every variety of ribbed and plain Buckskins, viz. Blue and Blacks, heavy ribd drab and drab mix. Oxford and Steel mixt. Leopard and Zebra stripes, Diagonal Birchs, Angolas, Eden, Royal Cassis, Bedford Ribbs, Buckingham Ribbs, &c. &c. in every variety of quality and price.

ALSO—Plain double milled Cassimeres of Blues, Blacks, Browns, Greens, Olives, Claret and Claret mixt. Lavender, Sage, Steel, Oxford Drab and Drab mixt, comprising goods of the most approved style and ordered by us expressly for our retail sales.

ALSO—Every variety of Imperial Saxony, Electoral Medium, and low priced Cloths and Cassimeres, from the Auctions, comprising every variety of Blue, Black and fancy coloured and fancy mixt. Some calculated for children and youth's wear.

SPLENDID VESTINGS—Just opened two cases, comprising the newest and most fashionable style of goods, viz: splendid Persian Velvets, Grecian Mohair Shawl patterns, Tabbinets and Woolinetts, (composed of Silk Wool) Silk Velvets, Valencias, Merinoes, Florentines, Toilenetts, &c. &c. The above goods with a good assortment of Paddings, Canvas, Petersham Pilot Cloths, Lion's Skins, Billiard Cloths, Plushings, Floor Cloths, Brown Hollands, Rattinetts, patent Threads, Buttons, Lastings, Linens, Scarf and Sega Twist, &c. &c. are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms, by SHOEMAKER & LOVE, sep 26—3t Cloth Store, 71 south 2d street.

"The Philanthropist."

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, is published by J. Stuart, on every Saturday, at No. 3 Library street, and is devoted to Temperance, Education, Prison Discipline, Pauper Reform, Industry, Literature, General News, including Religious and Political Facts, without partiality or party views. Size of sheet, double medium. Price $2 per annum in advance. [illegible]

Change of Hour.

THE STEAM BOAT WILMINGTON, Captain Henry Reed, on and after Monday next, October 5, will leave Arch street wharf daily at 1 o'clock, for Wilmington, and will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia every morning, at 8 o'clock, until further notice.

Fare, 75 cents. Breakfast and Dinner provided on board. All baggage at the risk of its owner. Freights as per printed list. oct 3—tf

Variety's the spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

From the N. Y. Spirit of the Times.

THE ORIGIN OF THE DIMPLE.

BY A. A. LOCKE.

One day as Love's queen was on Ida reclining,
Where the laurel and the vine woo'd the wild zephyr's kiss,
She dreamed of Narcissus, his dark locks entwining
Around his fair brow, blushing beauty and bliss.

Soon Cupid espied her so sweetly reposing,—
"Why sleep'st thou, my mother, 'tis Cupid, oh speak?
Bright Phœbus is set, and night's curtains are closing,
Awake!"—and his finger impressed her cheek.

"Beauty is a goddess, so fair and enchanting,
On Earth's lovely cheek among mortals to rest?
The queen curls her tresses, for thy Star is yet waning,
And Venus awaits thee to shine in the west."

As soft as the peach down it sank to his finger,
And kept like that fruit its impression awhile,
Unwilling to part, yet forbidden to linger,
It fled with her frown, and returned with her smile.

And thus, as 'tis said, a sweet dimple enhances
The cheeks of our maidens, so gracefully fair,
Adds charms to their smiles, and fresh fire to their glances,
And shows the young god has been revelling there!

"Bill Jones," said a bullying urchin to another lad, "the next time I catch you alone I'll flog you like any thing." "Well," replied Bill, "I aint often much alone, I commonly have my legs and fists with me."

Lord Byron's Dog and Butler.—Lord Byron's principal favorites, in his household, were his Newfoundland dog, Boatswain, and his Butler Joe Murray. The dog, however, stood first in his master's affection, and was, if we may believe the epitaph placed on his monument, his only friend. That famous epitaph runs thus:

"To mark a friend's remains these stones arise,
I never knew but one, and here he lies."

Never was dog so honored. But Joe Murray almost rivalled Boatswain in the esteem of his master; and (says Washington Irving, in his late work) when Byron built the monumental tomb which stands in the Abbey garden, he intended it for himself, Joe Murray, and the dog. The two latter were to lie on each side of him. Boatswain died not long afterwards, and was regularly interred, and the well known epitaph inscribed on the monument. Lord Byron departed for Greece; during his absence a gentleman, to whom Joe Murray was showing the tomb, observed "Well, old boy, you will take your place here some twenty years hence."

"I don't know that, sir," growled Joe in reply, "if I was sure his lordship would come here, I should like it well enough, but I should not like to lie alone with the dog."—*N. Y. Transcript.*

THE LOVER'S ECHO.

One evening, as lately I stray'd by the wave,
While the sun in his sea-bed was sinking to rest,
A sigh and a thought to my heart-dear I gave,
And thus told the secret that burns in my breast;
"*I love*—but alas! am I loved in return?"
When Echo repeating, said—"*lov'd in return.*"

With rapture, I answered,—"Sweet daughter of air,
Thou hast brightened my mind with the light of thy spell,
Thou hast streamed like a meteor of joy o'er my soul,
And tenderly whispered me hope from thy cell.
Yet, tell me, lone maid, if there's trueness in man?"
Lo! Echo sighed softly—"*there's trueness in man.*"

Out of breath, I exclaimed—"O, but tell me of this,
And I'll fondly believe it is heaven that I hear;
O tell me, thou hidden, thou handmaid of bliss,
O tell me if my lover be warm and sincere;
O tell me, I pray, if he's fervent and true?"
King Echo made answer"—*he's fervent and true.*"

"Thanks, thanks, dearest Echo, for all I have heard,
And now, ere we part, thy *best tidings* express
'Tis the "last time of asking," so waft me a word
That is spelt with a Y, with an E, and an S,
Shall I soon be a bride?—tell me quick, *No*, or *Yes!*"
And Echo dear Echo, *distinctly* said "*Yes.*"

Anecdote of Lorenzo Dow.—The following anecdote of that eccentric character has been sent us in manuscript by a correspondent, who thinks it has never been published. We think we have some recollection of seeing it in print several years ago. At any rate, it is worth republishing.

"Some years since, Lorenzo preached in Charleston, South Carolina, and in the course of one of his sermons, attacked with some severity the character of a citizen who had lately died, and whose death he alleged was in consequence of his vices. For this he was at the instance of the relatives of the deceased, prosecuted and found guilty by a jury. The court sentenced him to pay a small fine, and endure a short imprisonment. The Governor of the state, however, pardoned him and paid the fine himself.

The next Sunday, Lorenzo preached to a crowded audience, commencing as follows:—

"There was, we learn from the New Testament, a certain rich man who lived, *I think*, in Jerusalem, and his name was Dives. He was clad in robes of purple linen, and fared sumptuously every day. That is, he lived *high*, or what may be called *dissipated*. Now there was also, *I think*, in Jerusalem, a certain beggar, named Lazarus, who asked to be fed only with the crumbs that fell from the rich man's table. He lay down at the gate of his palace, but the rich man would not hear him, but set his dogs on him. So the poor beggar died, and then his sorrows ended, for he was carried by angels to Abraham's bosom. Yes, Lazarus went up aloft—his spirit soared to heaven, where all good men will go when they die. But, my brethren, you will ask what became of Dives the rich man? Why, my friends, after awhile he died also, and I don't know but he died *drunk*. I will not, however, say so, positively, for I don't know but he has some relations among *those who now hear me*, and I may be prosecuted for *defamation of character!*"—*Protestant.*

Smooth Cider.—A friend of ours has just returned from the country where he met with the following adventure. At the house of an old acquaintance, his host was determined that the guest should have the very best the house afforded. Molly, the help, made two trips to the cellar before a bottle of cider from the right corner could be produced—and when the entertainer had poured out a sparkling goblet of it, he stood with "an attent ear" to hear the commendation which he expected would come of course. Disappointed in hearing no spontaneous burst of praise, he inquired—"Ain't it good?" "Why—ah yes, but it has a queer flavor, I must acknowledge." "Molly, where did you get the cider?" "Under the arch." "Well, there!" exclaimed the old lady, "if that aint one of the castor oil bottles."

Courting Below.—Sally, the housemaid, paring apples in the corner.

Enter Obadiah, who seats himself in the corner opposite to Sally, without saying a word for fifteen minutes, but finally, scratching his head, breaks silence with—

There's considerable imperceptible alteration of the weather, since last week.

Sally—Taint so injudicious and so indubitable cold as 'twas; the thermometer has lowred up to four hundred degrees higher than usual.

Obadiah—I think it's likely, for birds of that specie fly a great quantity higher in warmer days than in cold ones.

Both parties assume a grave and knowing look, and a long pause ensues. Finally Obadiah gives his pate another harrowing scratch and again breaks silence.

Well, Sally, we chaps are goin to raise a sleigh ride, it's such musical good sled [illegible] to-morrow.

Sally—You are? Our folks are somewhat company all day to-morrow.

Obadiah—I spose the'll have intimate times on't. I should be undefinitely happy if you would disgrace me with your company; I should take it as a derogatory honor; besides, we're calculating to treat the gals copious well with raisins and black strap.

Sally—I should be supernatural glad to disgrace you, but our folks suspect company; I can't go.

Obadiah sits scratching his head a while, and at length starts up as though a new idea had come upon him.

Wal, now I know what I'll do; I'll go home and thrash them are beans what have been lyin down there in the barn such a darn'd while. (Exit Obadiah.)

How to get a Livelihood.—On Monday, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, husband and wife, (by repute or otherwise,) whose avocations in life will be better understood by the sequel, appeared in the Mayor's court, both talking together, the latter complaining that her husband starved and deserted her, and the former that it was impossible to live in the same house with a hyena. It was proved to the satisfaction of the magistrate, that Mr. Williams did not live with his wife, nor find her the wherewith to live, and he was consequently called upon for his defence of the same.

Why dont you support your wife? inquired the magistrate.

Williams—Support her? She supports herself, blow yer life, and if I was to stick to her, I should soon be [illegible] over the hearing pond.

Mrs. Williams—Oh, you varmint. Oh, you prig. You know's you're a prig, Bill.

Williams—Never mind what she says, she's a tiger hunting, a tiger cheat, and a tiger cat. (Laughter.)

Magistrate—How does she support herself?

Williams—Why, you see, yer worship, she looks out for dead uns. (Laughter.)

Mrs. Williams—What a babe.

Magistrate—And what does she do with their bodies? (Continued laughter.)

Williams—Oh, she [illegible] their bodies. It's [illegible]

Mrs. Williams said that her husband's statement was false, and that it was himself who pretended to be "uncle" to dead uns. [London paper.

ANECDOTES OF NAPOLEON.

We translate the two following anecdotes from a French paper:

Napoleon, when at the height of his power, happened to be at Amiens, and as he was crossing the public square to leave the city, amidst the acclamations of all the inhabitants, who had run in crowds and almost blocked up his passage, he cast his eyes over the immense multitude, and discovered in one corner of the square, a stone cutter, whose attention had not been one moment drawn from his labor by all the splendor of the spectacle. The singular indifference of this man excited the curiosity of the Emperor; he desired to know something of him, and spurred his horse onward, and stopped directly in front of the man.

"What are you doing there?" asked the Emperor, with the pleasant tone which distinguished him on such occasions.

The workman raised his eyes, and recognized the Emperor.

"Sire," answered he, "I am hewing the stone, as you see."

"You have been in the army, have you not?" said the Emperor, who recognised in him an old soldier.

"Formerly I was, Sire."

"You made the campaign of Egypt—were you not an under officer?"

"It was even so, Sire."

"And why did you leave the service?"

"Because I had served out my time, and obtained my discharge."

"I am sorry for it—you are a fine fellow—I am desirous of doing something for you—speak, what do you wish?"

"Only that your majesty would allow me to hew this stone. My labor procures me all I want—I have no need of any thing."

This well authenticated anecdote strongly reminds us of the interview between Diogenes and Alexander.

At one of the Emperor's public audiences at Schonbrunn, a woman, respectable by her age and her manners, presented herself. She paused directly in front of the Emperor, and waited some time in silence.

Napoleon seeing that the lady said nothing to him, asked her why she came there?

"Sire," said she, "I dare not confess the object of my visit."

"Explain yourself fearlessly, madam, I will hear you."

"Sire, I came to demand neither gold nor honors; I come only to ask permission to kiss your majesty before I die."

The Emperor was quite surprised, and made haste to grant, with the best grace in the world, a request so little burthensome to the treasury, and casting a last look upon the withered, but yet regular and majestic features of the old woman, he could not forbear saying in a half whisper to Prince Berthier, who happened to be near him, "If she had taken this idea *forty* years ago——"

"Sire," said the old lady, in a low voice, "twenty years ago this idea haunted me worse than at the present time, but then it would have been too dangerous for me."

Napoleon smiled, and extended a hand to the old lady, upon which she pressed her lips more respectfully, perhaps, than she had upon the imperial cheek.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Genuine Bull.—An Irish gentleman at cards having, on inspection, found the pool deficient, exclaimed, "Here's a shilling short, who put it in?"

How to make Eatable Food from Wood.—To make wood-flour in perfection, according to Professor Autenrieth, the wood, after being thoroughly stripped of its bark, is to be sawed transversely into disks of about an inch diameter. The saw-dust is to be preserved, and the disks are to be broken to fibres in a pounding-mill. The fibres and saw-dust mixed together, are next to be deprived of every thing harsh and bitter which is soluble in water, by boiling them, where fuel is abundant, or by subjecting them for a long time to the action of cold water, which is easily done by enclosing them in a strong sack, which they only half fill, and beating the sack with a stick, or treading it with the feet in a rivulet. The whole is then to be completely dried in the sun, or by fire, and separately ground in a flour-mill. The ground wood is next baked into small flat cakes, with water, rendered slightly mucilaginous by the addition of some decoction of linseed, mallow stalks and leaves, lime tree bark, or any other such substance. Professor Autenrieth prefers marsh-mallow roots, of which one ounce renders eighteen quarts of water, sufficiently mucilaginous, and these serve to form four pounds and a half of wood flour into cakes. These cakes are baked until they are brown on the surface. After this, they are broken to pieces, and again ground, until the flour will pass through a fine bolting cloth, and upon the fineness of the flour does its fitness to make bread depend. The flour of a *hard* wood such as beech, requires the process of baking and grinding to be repeated. Wood-flour does not ferment so readily as wheaten flour; but the Professor found fifteen pounds of birch-wood flour, with three pounds of sour wheat leaven, and two pounds of wheat flour, mixed up with eight measures of new milk, yielded thirty six pounds of *very good bread.* The learned Professor tried the nutritious properties of wood-flour, in the first instance, upon a young dog; afterwards he fed two pigs upon it; and then, taking courage from the success of the experiment, he attacked it himself—His family party, he says, ate it in the form of gruel or soup, dumplings and pancakes, all made with as little of any other ingredient as possible: and found them palatable, and quite wholesome. Are we, then, instead of looking upon a human being stretched upon a bare plank, as the picture of extreme want and wretchedness, to regard him as reposing in the lap of abundance, and consider henceforth, the common phrase, "bed and board," as compounded of synonymous terms.

Instincts of Animals.—Certainly they do afford the most striking proofs of an intelligent cause, as well as a unity of design in the world. The work of bees is among the most remarkable of facts in both these respects. The form is in every country the same—the proportions accurately alike—the size the very same to the fraction of a line, go where you will; and the form is proved to be that which the most refined analysis has enabled mathematicians to discover as of all others the best adapted for the purpose of saving room, and work, and materials. This discovery was only made about a century ago; nay, the instrument that enabled us to find it out—*fluxional calculus*—was unknown half a century before that application of its powers. And yet the bees had been for thousands of years, in all countries, unerringly working according to this fixed rule, choosing the same exact angle of 120 degrees for the inclination of the sides of its little room, which every one had for ages known to be the best possible angle, but also choosing the same exact angles of 110 and 70 degrees, for the inclination of the roof, which no one had discovered till the 18th century, when Maclaurin solved that most curious problem of *maxima* and *minima*, the means of investigating which had not existed till the century before, when Newton invented the *calculus* whereby such problems can now be easily worked. It is impossible to conceive any thing more striking as a proof of refined skill than the creation of such instincts, and it is a skill altogether appeal to the formation of intellectual existence.—*Lord Brougham's Discourse on Natural Philosophy.*

AN ALLEGORY.

The fondness of the Orientals for allegory is well known. One of the most curious instances of it is found in an Arabian poet, who narrates a suit which was pleaded on both sides and judged under an allegorical veil, and which seemed an enigma to those who were not in the secret. The following account of it is abridged from the "Melanges de Literature Orientale" of M. de Cardonne.

A Sultan, beholding a beautiful woman from his terrace, fell violently in love with her. Wishing to inform her himself of the sentiments with which she had inspired him, he imposed upon her husband, Ferous, a commission to be executed immediately. As soon as he was gone, the Sultan found means to penetrate to the apartment of the beautiful Chemsennisa (a name signifying the sun of women). The lady seeing him enter, and divining his intentions, said to him: "The lion would deem himself degraded by eating the leavings of the wolf; and this king of animals disdains to slake his thirst in the stream which the dog defiles with his impure mouth." The Sultan comprehending that he had nothing to hope, retired in such confusion as to forget one of his slippers.

Ferous had set off with such haste, that he had omitted to take with him the order written by the Sultan; and returning to get it a moment after the latter had departed, perceived his slipper. His jealousy was excited to the highest pitch; but he dissembled it through fear of the Sultan, and resolved to repudiate Chemsennisa. He induced her, accordingly, under a plausible pretext, to go and pass some days with her father, and gave her a hundred pieces of gold. She obeyed; but some time having elapsed without the appearance of Ferous, she became alarmed, and communicated her fears to her brothers. They repaired together to the Vizier, to learn the reason of his absence. He replied, without entering into any explanations, that the dower which had been agreed upon having been paid to Chemsennisa, there were no further questions to be asked. The case was then brought before the tribunal of justice.

The Sultan was in the habit of being present at trials, in order to restrain the Cadis. The brothers of Chemsennisa spoke thus:—"My lord, we leased to Ferous a delicious garden, a terrestrial paradise; we consigned it to him, surrounded by lofty walls and filled with the finest trees, adorned with flowers and loaded with fruit. He now wishes to give us back the garden, deprived of every thing that rendered it delicious when he received it from us."

The Cadi having commanded Ferous to assign his reasons, he said:—"It is unwillingly that I renounce the enjoyment of this spot, which was dear to me; but one day, whilst walking in one of its paths, I perceived the traces of a lion; fear seized upon my soul, and I preferred abandoning the garden to that terrible animal, to exposing myself to his rage."

The Sultan, who easily understood the enigma, addressing the Cadi, said to Ferous:—"Return into thy garden, Ferous; thou hast nothing to fear. It is true that the lion has placed his foot in it, but he has touched none of the fruit; and he left it, overcome with shame and confusion; there never was a more beautiful garden, nor one, at the same time, better guarded and secure from danger."

Ferous took back Chemsennisa, and loved her still more ardently when he discovered the difficult trial to which her virtue had been exposed without succumbing.

A gentleman called for a glass of beer the other day at a small restaurateur, and was served with a very diminutive tumbler. After paying for it, he remarked to mine host, that if he should get larger tumblers he would sell more beer!—*N. Y. Spirit of the Times.*

THE SILK CULTURIST.

From the Hartford Silk Culturist.

THE CHINESE MULBERRY.

The botanical name of the Mulberry is *Morus*, which comes from the Celtic *mor*, signifying black. There are six species of this tree, which are severally natives of China, Tartary, Italy, North America and the West Indies. The foliage of two of these species is the natural food of the silk worm. The first is the Italian White Mulberry (Morus Alba) and the second is the Many stalked Chinese Mulberry (Morus Multicaulis.) The former has long been cultivated in this country, and the latter is said to have been brought from the Philippine Islands by a French corvette, in July, 1821, whether it had been carried by the Chinese colonists. This species is considered superior to every other, on account of its being the most conducive to the constitution of the worm, and consequently the silk produced is of the best fibre. The same weight of foliage is considered nearly double the value of the white mulberry. The leaves are very large, but are remarkably thin and silky. Some have been found by actual admeasurement to be 15 inches long and 13 inches broad; but the ordinary size is about 10 by 8 inches.

The tree is not ordinarily propagated from the seed, though there have been instances of it. It is, however, easily multiplied by layers, or engrafting or inoculating upon stocks of the white mulberry. The only difficulty in the way of its entire success, in this country, is the severity of our winters, but this, in a great degree, may be overcome, by suitable location and cultivation. It is well known that the immature and succulent wood of all our native trees cannot resist the action of frost. All the native trees in our forests complete their growth in season for the wood to harden sufficiently to withstand the frosts of the succeeding winter. The loss of the extremities, is, however, very far from being fatal to the tree; for it will not usually amount to one fourth of the annual growth, and as they become older they will better endure the frost, or, at any rate, a less proportion of the tree will be destroyed by it.

But Mr. Davenport, an experienced culturist of Massachusetts, says, that their destruction by frost can be prevented by appropriate and reasonable cultivation. His remedy is to encourage their growth in the fore part of the season, and prevent it in the latter part, thereby giving every year's growth time to harden, before the autumnal and winter frosts. This he does by hoeing them frequently, before the 1st of August and neglecting them entirely after that time. By this means he produces a vigorous growth to as late a period in the season, as will leave sufficient time for the shoots to harden and mature before severe frosts. From repeated experiments of this mode of treatment, he is satisfied, that the multicaulis can be cultivated in this country, notwithstanding the low temperature of our winters. The selection of a suitable location and soil, will also conduce to the same result. With respect to location, it is only necessary to say, that it should be such as presents the greatest and longest exposure to the sun. With regard to soil, the established laws of vegetation furnish the best criterion. It is a well known fact that the more sterile the soil, the earlier in the season, trees and shrubs cease to grow. Hence, it is apparent that the multicaulis will best endure the winter in poor soil. But as land which does not contain the food of plants in sufficient quantities to promote their growth early in the season, will not bring them forward, resort must be had to such kinds and quantities of manure, as will promote their growth to about the first of August, and then, having exhausted its fertilizing qualities, will leave them to harden and mature for the succeeding winter.

Soil for the Mulberry.—The inquiry is frequently made respecting the nature of the soil best adapted to the growth of the mulberry, and the climate most favorable to the health, industry and product of the silk worm. An answer to the first topic of inquiry is all that need be said on the subject, for it is a well established fact that in all climates where the food may be cultivated, the animal, created by nature to live upon it, will be in its full vigor. With respect to the soil best adapted to the production of the food it may be laid down as a general rule, that all soils adapted to the culture of Indian corn are adapted to the culture of the mulberry. In the south of France, Piedmont and Italy, where the culture of silk has arrived to great perfection, Indian corn grows luxuriantly, and is the principal article of bread stuff among all classes of the community.

It is also a fact that the white mulberry will grow well on light loamy and sandy land, and that its foliage is superior in quality to that which is produced on deeper and moister soils. This fact is important to farmers, as it will enable them to derive a profit from lands which have not been considered worth cultivating. We have seen mulberry trees to the height of thirty and forty feet, growing on steep and sandy declivities, and covered with an exuberance of foliage, where ten bushels of corn upon an acre would be considered a large crop. Low and wet lands are uncongenial to the mulberry. In all other soils and locations they may be successfully cultivated.

Culture of Silk.—A friend about to engage in the culture of silk, wishes to know if there are any vegetable growths besides the mulberry, which will answer, so as to render the cultivation profitable. Any information on the subject will be acceptable, as there are probably many persons in a similar situation.—*U. S. Telegraph.*

There are other vegetables, the foliage of which furnish food for the silk worm, for the purpose of sustaining life, but nothing of the kind, to our knowledge, has been discovered which will enable them to make silk in any considerable quantity. The silk worm will feed on the leaves of the rose, bramble, dandelion, hemp, hop, fig, lettuce and currant; but the mulberry is supposed to be indispensable to the making of silk. There may be other substances in the vegetable kingdom which will enable them to perform the work assigned them by their creator, but it would be gratifying a mere idle curiosity to attempt to discover them. The mulberry is as easily cultivated as any other tree, shrub, or plant. And why should we be speculating about a substitute, when we can without difficulty furnish in abundance the food most congenial to their tastes and best adapted to their labor. It is like enquiring whether there is not some other vegetable that may be substituted for wheat and corn as bread stuff. As long as these grains are grown with little labor and in such abundance why should we not be contented with them. When a fine article of food is set before us we never stop to think whether something else eatable but less palatable would not satisfy hunger.

RURAL ECONOMIST.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

The following short history of the origin and progress of the application of Plaster Paris, as a manure, may be important to the agricultural interest.

"The first discovery of the utility of Gypsum or Plaster Paris, for agricultural purposes, was made by a laborer, engaged in pounding plaster near Halburn, in Germany. He noticed the extra growth of the grass along the route which he at different times travelled across a meadow; supposing it to be occasioned by the fine plaster dropping from his clothes, he was induced to try an experiment, to determine the point; it succeeded beyond his expectation; and others tested its usefulness, until all became satisfied of its extraordinary qualities and thus the use of plaster in Germany became general, as a manure, wherever it could be obtained.

"In the year 1769, Jacob Barge, of Philadelphia, having learned the use of plaster in Germany, obtained some from a manufacturer of Burr stones, and scattered it upon a field of clover which proved perfectly satisfactory; in consequence of which, Messrs. Hiester, Lancaster, Clifford, and David Deshler, all respectable farmers near Philadelphia, used the plaster in various ways, and for different plants, and were all equally well satisfied of its utility. The call for, and application of the article increased; and hence the commencement of a regular trade, upon the sea board, in Nova Scotia, to all the Southern ports, which has regularly increased, from that period to the present time, and which has become a business as regular and permanent as any other in the United States.

"The directions for the application of plaster, are so various and multiplied, that it is believed no certain general rule can ever be adopted, for it has been found that on some grounds, one bushel to the acre, is better than six bushels; two bushels to the acre, however, appears to be the quantity required for the largest portion of lands in Pennsylvania. No one should be discouraged if no perceptible benefit should result from a trial the first year; for it has been found that the more slow in its effects the more certain it is to be advantageous in two, three, and even four years after its application. For clover, grass, &c. it should be sown over the field, just before or after the grass or clover begins to grow in the spring. It is used in the same manner, upon wheat, barley, oats, and buckwheat grounds.

The Gooseberry.—Is among our choicest garden fruits, and is one of the earliest species which is fit for the table. But in many locations it is subject to mildew, which not only blights the fruit, but the aspirations of the cultivator. Mildew, according to Darwin, is a plant of the fungus kind, which vegetates without light or change of air, in the same manner as the generality of mushrooms; and penetrates with its roots the vessels of plants to which it adheres. Withers says it is a topical disease only to be cured by a topical remedy. We have heard, and seen somewhat ourselves, of the effects of topical remedies, in which lime, salt or sulphur have constituted the preventive or cure of this disease, not only upon the gooseberry, but upon the grape, wheat, &c.

In the grape houses about Boston, and in our own grape house, sulphur is efficaciously employed, in its dry state, dusted upon the young fruit, to prevent mildew, or to check it where it has already appeared.—Here neither winds or rain occur to wash or blow it off; and one or two applications suffice for the season. It may be applied out doors in a liquid form, by first mixing the sulphur with milk with which it incorporates—and then diluting freely with water, sprinkle it upon the leaves and fruit with a white-wash or other brush.

A weak brine, or salt, scattered about the roots of the gooseberry and grape, in May, is said to operate as a preventive. Before we were aware of it, we perceived our gooseberry crop affected with mildew, when the fruit was about the size of peas. We immediately applied a weak brine; and three days afterwards dusted the bushes with lime. The disease was checked, and the berries have continued to swell, and appear healthy. Whether the salt or lime were separately or jointly beneficial, we are unable to say; but the remedy seems to have proved effectual. In the application of either of these substances, care must be taken not to apply them in excess, lest they should destroy the plant as well as its parasite. Salt is best applied to vegetation in a liquid form, as it is then more equally distributed. Lord Manners applied it with great success, in the proportion of one ounce of salt to a gallon of water. Two ounces to a gallon proved hurtful to vegetation, but the second year the herbage where it was applied was abundant. All the land on the coast is treated with sea water in China and Hindostan. The utility of salt, in preventing or destroying mildew, has been announced, by the Rev. E. Cartwright, of London, as a discovery of great importance to agriculture. He declares it to be an absolute remedy for the mildew in wheat. His directions are: take 'salt one part, water eight; with this mixture let the diseased grain be sprinkled: in three or four days the mildew will vanish leaving only a discoloration on the straw, where it had dried off.—Two hogsheads of the mixture will suffice for an acre. The best mode of applying it is with a white wash brush, having a tin collar made water tight, to prevent the mixture dripping down the operator's arm, and running to waste. The operator having a pail of the mixture in one hand, with the other dips the brush into it, and makes his regular casts, as when sowing broadcast; in this way he will readily go over ten acres a day."

T. A. Stoutenburgh, Esq. of Johnstown, has an east and a west high tight fence to his garden. His gooseberries on the east fence, he informs us, which do not get the morning sun, have been uniformly free from mildew; while those on the west fence, the soil at both being similar, are covered and spoilt by mildew. This has happened for years. In the compact part of Albany, in the small enclosures, excluded by buildings from the morning sun, the gooseberry is seldom affected with mildew.—*Cultivator.*

TETTER Ointment.

DOCTOR ABRAHAM HOWELL'S GENUINE TETTER OINTMENT.

THIS OINTMENT cures effectually, the Tetter, Scald Head, Itch, Ringworm, Pimples and Grubs on the face; and all species of cutaneous eruptions. It is considered unnecessary to make any comment on the virtue of this ointment, as it has, within twenty years past, proved a speedy and effectual remedy for the above complaints.

PRICES of large boxes one dollar, or ten dollars per dozen—small boxes 50 cents, or five dollars per doz. A liberal discount made to Druggists, and those who purchase to sell again.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by M. E. Howell, at No. 63 North 8th, the second door above Cherry street, Philadelphia.

All orders from a distance, post paid, accompanied with the cash, and directed to the proprietor, will be thankfully received and attended to with despatch.

Also sold by the following Druggists: G. W. Chambers, N. W. corner of Fourth and Callowhill sts., and G. Gordon, No. 11 South Seventh street.

In future Dr. Abraham Howell's Genuine Tetter Ointment will be prepared only by M. E. Howell, widow of the late Dr. Abraham Howell. ISAAC P. HOWELL.

CAUTION.—In consequence of several spurious mixtures being palmed on the public as Dr. Howell's Genuine Tetter Ointment, the proprietor considers it necessary to inform the afflicted, that the name of Dr. Abraham Howell will be labelled in full on each box, and in future the bill of directions enveloping the Genuine Ointment, will be accompanied with the fac simile of the signature of the sole proprietor, M. E. Howell, and no other will be genuine.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

"This is to certify, that my son William was afflicted with the Tetter for about eighteen months. It commenced on the calves of his legs, and on his arms; and spread nearly all over his body. Owing to its incessant itching, he could scarcely get any rest, more especially at night, when he was in bed.—When the scabs were removed by his scratching, blood oozed from the wounds, to which his clothes adhered, and the removal of which, caused him much pain and increased his suffering. From a healthy child he became sickly, and much reduced in flesh. I had nearly despaired of his recovery, as his complaint had baffled the skill of an experienced physician, and could find no benefit from the various medicines prepared for the like complaint. At last I had recourse to "Dr. Abraham Howell's Tetter Ointment," which, to my great satisfaction, had the desired effect, and in a short time it entirely cured him. It is upwards of a year since he was cured, and there is no appearance of the complaint returning.

Philadelphia, Oct. 25th, 1833. CHALKLEY BAKER."
oct 3—3mo No. South Fifth street

For Sale.

A VALUABLE PAPER MILL, with two Engines and a Machine, on Buck Run, situate in East and West Fallowfield Townships, Chester county, Pa., 3½ miles from Parkesburg, and 3½ miles from the Rail road, with 80 acres of land; about 30 acres of meadow and arable land, and the remainder thriving timber.

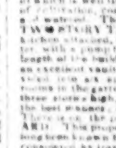
The improvements are a substantial stone Mill House, with a full supply of wash water from springs, conveyed into settling ponds, and thence in pipes to the mill, and into each of the engines. Two good frame dwelling houses, and good barn, with a full supply of water at all times of the year; [illegible] dwelling Houses, a good [illegible] 25th of December next, it will be [illegible] that day, on the premises. Enquire of Messrs. Nicholas & Shearer, merchants, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, near the premises, at his mills on Doe Run.
oct 3—13t ELISHA PHIPPS.

FEVER & AGUE
Cured by the Genuine
ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE

THE eagerness with which Rowand's Tonic Mixture has been sought for, [illegible] forth to the general use of the community, affords the most unequivocal assurance of its surpassing excellence and importance. It is now regarded by those who have had an opportunity to decide upon its merits, as an inestimable public blessing, and its importance is [illegible] the general prosperity of the inhabitants of many portions of our country. In proof of which [illegible] communications from various [illegible] signed by numbers of [illegible] may be supplied [illegible]. Without an exception, [illegible] has spread with such rapidity, and gained such distinguished reputation, [illegible] that it has been used, in the treatment of Fever and Ague and General Debility—one hundred thousand cases of Fever and Ague being annually cured [illegible].

It is therefore earnestly recommended to those afflicted with the distressing complaints for which it is designed, as the most valuable means of relief which they can obtain. For sale by respectable Druggists and Merchants throughout the country.

JOHN R. ROWAND,
sep 26—3mo* No. 249 Market street.



Mrs. M. Chambers,

NO. 10 South 2d st. 3 doors below Market st. west side, has received by the last arrivals a large assortment of *FRENCH MILLINERY*, Dress Patterns, &c. Consisting of French Bonnets, home caps, flowers, feathers, ribbons with a variety of other fancy articles, all of which will be opened on THURSDAY, October 1st, at the above establishment, in rooms up stairs. Ladies and Merchants, please call and see for yourselves. sep 26—9t

A Card.

MRS. GRANT, INSTRUCTRESS OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,

GRATEFUL for the liberal encouragement she has received, respectfully informs her friends and the public that she has resumed the duties of her profession and hopes by unremitted attention to the improvement of her pupils, to merit a continuance of their patronage.

For Terms, References, &c. apply at No. 147 Chesnut St. opposite the U. S. Bank, or at J. G. Osbourne's Music Saloon, 30 S. Fourth street. oct 3—3t

Public Sale.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of Alexander Chandler, late of the township of New Garden, deceased, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on fifth day, the 12th of the 11th month, (November) next, at one o'clock P. M. all that certain messuage, Plantation and tract of land, and Tavern stand, late the property of the said Alexander Chandler, deceased, situate on the Gap and Newport turnpike road, in the township of New Garden, Chester county. Bounded by lands of Jacob Taylor, Francis Seal, Samuel Wilson and others, containing 157 Acres, about 35 of which is well timbered. The arable land is in a good state of cultivation, conveniently divided into fields, well fenced and watered. The improvements are a large and convenient TWO STORY TAVERN HOUSE, 72 feet in front, with a kitchen attached, at the door of which is a well of good water, with a pump therein. A wide piazza extends the whole length of the building. There is a large and good cellar and an excellent vault. [illegible] Conditions on the day of sale.

oct 3—3t JAMES M. HUGHES, JOSEPH THOMPSON, Executors.

Wanted.

A LAD of 14 or 15 years of age, as an apprentice to the Book Binding. Apply at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post. sep 12—tf

A Farm for Sale—A Bargain.

A FARM for sale, situated in the Township of Willingborough, Burlington County, and State of New Jersey, on the public road, about 4 miles from Burlington, and 1½ miles from the Delaware [illegible] sep 19—6t

Real Estate in the Valley.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on 5th day, the 15th of 10th Month 1835, the following described Real Estate, situate in Tredyffrin township, Chester County, late the property of JOHN SHARPLESS, deceased, containing 250 Acres, [illegible]

sep 19—6t JESSE SHARPLESS, SMITH SHARPLESS, Executors.

Wm. D. Nolen, Surgeon Dentist,

And Manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth,
No. 134 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, PHILADA.
may 7 '35—1y

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

SLEEPER & BROTHER'S
Umbrella and Parasol
MANUFACTORY,
No. 74 North Third street, opposite Church Alley,
(GRANITE FRONT.)

FOR SALE, an extensive assortment of UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS, embracing every variety of style and finish. Owing to their superior facilities for manufacturing, together with their continued efforts and unremitted attention, they can compete with any establishment in the Union. Dealers in the article are particularly invited to call—The trade furnished with materials. sept 5—3mo*

PHILADELPHIA CITY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

Office No. 21 North Second Street.

Capital $200,000.

OFFICERS.
Joseph S. Riley—President. William H. Jordan—Treas'r. John McClintock—Sec'ry. Alexander Cook, Geo. W. Tryon, Joseph Worrell, Trustees.

DIRECTORS.
Joseph S. Riley, George W. Tryon, Alexander Cook, Michael W. Ash, John G. Watmough, Charles Schaffer, Jr. Robert Patterson, Charles K. Servoss, Wm. H. Jordan, Joseph Worrell, Archibald Wright, Henry Boyer, A. H. Stanton.

This Institution, having for its object the benefit of the saving and economical classes of our citizens, will receive deposites daily, (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., from all persons disposed to place funds there, at the following rates:

Regular weekly depositors of from $1 to $10, shall receive an interest of 5 per cent. per annum, or may convert the same into stock, at the end of a limited time, at subscription prices. [illegible] of the capital stock being reserved for that purpose.

Sums not exceeding $500 to remain not less than one, nor more than three months, shall receive an interest of 3 per cent. per annum.

Sums from $50 to $500 to remain not less than 3 months, shall receive an interest of 4 per cent. per annum.

Deposites to be withdrawn at pleasure, will be received, but no interest will be allowed thereon.

Fifteen day's notice to be given previous to withdrawing deposites, the interest ceasing on the day such notice is given.

No loan can be made to any officer or director of the Institution.

Weekly deposites received on Monday, between the hours of 9 and 2 P. M. and from 6 to 8 the same day.

Applications for loans to be made on Tuesdays. Answers given on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

JOSEPH S. RILEY, President.
july 25—3mo JOHN McCLINTOCK, Secretary.

MISS SANDGRAN'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,

NO. 255 SOUTH SECOND STREET. The course of studies includes the usual primary branches, together with English Grammar, Geography, History, the Elements of Astronomy and Natural Philosophy, Velvet Painting, Plain and Ornamental Needle work, Bead, Rug, and Lace work. sept 5—6t*

Cheap Books & Stationery

FOR sale by URIAH HUNT, 101 Market street, (sign of the Mammoth Ledger) a large and extensive assortment of Books and Stationery, particularly adapted to the wants of country merchants and others. Terms accommodating for cash or approved credit. may 2—6m

Samuel Marshall,

FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

NO. 90 South Fifth street, a few doors above Chesnut, west side, returns his most grateful thanks to his friends, customers and the public generally for past favours, and solicits a continuance of their patronage, and informs them that he has just received a fresh supply of superior French calf skins, which he will make up to order in the most fashionable style at the shortest notice.

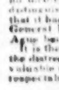
N. B.—Dress, opera, walking, cork sole and double soled boots of the latest improvements, warranted water proof.—Dress, dancing and walking pumps, and shoes of every description or pattern made to order.

S. Marshall, also, informs boot and shoe makers at a distance, that after a practical experience of twenty years he has invented and intends publishing by subscription, on the first of October, his Patent Mathematical Boot and Shoe Maker's Guide with diagrams and explanations for measuring, cutting and fitting lasts, which will enable any person in the space of a few hours to equal in neatness and elegance of fit any boot cutter in the United States, provided he strictly adhered to it. Subscription for the first year $10 and $5 for each succeeding year, payable in advance, (except the first year) one half to be paid when the advance will be received, and the other half on the receipt of the work, and for which I will attend to having made boot trees, crimping boards and lasts by the best workmen in this city, and I will also attend to buying calf skins and every article in the line of the business and forwarded to order at the shortest notice. All communications must be post paid. sept 5—1mo

Public Sale.

WILL be Sold at Public Sale, on the 5th of the 11th Month, all that tract or parcel of land, late the Estate of Jane Price, deceased, pleasantly situated in Lower Merion Township, Montgomery County, between the 7th and 10th mile stones on the old Lancaster road, and between the 9th and 10th mile stones on the Philadelphia and Columbia Rail road, and the 8th mile stone on the Lancaster turnpike, adjoining lands of Jonathan Miller, Richard Walker, and lands late of George McClenachan, and late of Owen Jones, Dr. James Anderson, and the land belonging to the Friends' Boarding School, in Haverford, which said tract is divided into four several farms, viz.

No. 1—Containing 102 Acres and 141 Perches, is handsomely situated on the turnpike and old Lancaster roads, with the Gulf road passing through it, and one quarter of a mile from the Philadelphia and Columbia Rail road, a handsome [illegible] as hickory, chesnut, white and black oak.



No. 2—Containing 96 Acres and 65 Perches, and is also pleasantly situated, having the turnpike and Rail roads running through it, and the old Lancaster and Gulf roads on one side. The improvements are a two story Stone House, with three rooms and an entry on a floor, a log barn, and a large stone spring house over an excellent spring of water; the land is [illegible] excellent soil, and easily cultivated; nearly six acres of good wood-land and good meadow.

No. 3—Containing 138 Acres and 108 Perches. It is well situated for a farm, fronting on the old Lancaster and Gulf roads. The improvements are a stone house, with two rooms on a floor, a log barn, a stone spring house, over an excellent spring of water. Also some excellent fruit trees. [illegible] There is also a quarry of good building stone on the premises.

No. 4—Containing 132 Acres and 86 Perches. It is well situated, having the old Lancaster road passing through it, and fronting on the Rail road, calculated for some business of any kind that may be done on said road. The improvements are a log house, with a well of good water at the door, a stable, and an excellent spring of water near the house. The arable land is mostly smooth, the soil good, and easily improved. Nearly one half wood-land, well timbered, and there is a choice water power on the premises, calculated to do considerable business, and there is also quarries of excellent building stone on the premises.

Wishing to be as concise as possible with the advertisement, we have omitted much that might be said of the peculiarities belonging to this property. We therefore invite those that wish to purchase, to call and view for themselves, and we believe they will find it well calculated for many kinds of business. The neighbourhood is good, and remarkably healthy, and blessed with good water and good conveniences, schools, mills, &c. all as convenient as can be expected in a country place.

Persons wishing to view the property, will please to call on Samuel Lindsay, near White Hall, on the Rail road, who will be careful to show the outlines and divisions of said property. Information can be had by inquiring of Jonathan Miller, at the sign of the Buck, on the Lancaster turnpike, or of John Taylor, sign of the Red Lion, and also of Jesse Reece, in Upper Providence, Delaware county. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. on said day, on or near the said premises, when due attendance will be paid thereto, by

SAMUEL LINDSAY, JESSE REECE, ELLIS MARIS, Administrators.
sep 26—4t*

A Card to Tailors.

FRANCIS MAHAN, practical tailor and teacher of the garment cutting, makes known to the community that Allen Ward, of the city of Philadelphia, publisher of the Tailor's Archetype, and inventor of the protractor system of garment cutting, by indenture bearing date the day of June 30th, 1835, conveyed to the subscriber full permission to use and publish all the principles contained in said publication together with all and singular the instruments appertaining to his (Ward's) copy right and patent Protractor System. He therefore respectfully announces his intention to issue early in the coming autumn, the first of a series of semi-annual publications, to bear the title of Mahan's improvement and application of Ward's Protractor System of garment cutting. In this publication the result of many years of active experience as a tailor and fashioner will be communicated to the subscribers thereto, accurate drafts of the London and Philadelphia fashions, with directions for their use, together with protractor and scales will be contained in the first publication, as well as the additional measures, applied always with success by the publisher,—in fine, every thing calculated to impart scientific skill to the learner and useful information to the more matured.

The system as improved is [illegible] every difficulty heretofore in the way of the learner, inasmuch as practical experience will be united with theoretical science—Chancing certainty to certainty and guaranteeing accuracy as to fit with taste and fashion. The improvements &c. will be published every spring and fall, each publication will contain diagrams of every seasonable garment, with instructions for their use, practicable instructions in cutting by the publisher, or through an agent, will be imparted with the work for $10 for the first and for each subsequent year $5, to those already acquainted with the Protractor System, the Price will be but $5 in all cases, payable in advance. Letters from any part of the Union containing the amount of subscription will be answered by a copy of the work. Address

july 31—3mo FRANCIS MAHAN, No. 215 Chesnut St. Philadelphia.

Fashions for Tailors,

BY ALLEN WARD.

NO. 22 George St. near the Court House, and at his dwelling, No. 261 South 5th St. Philadelphia, where lessons on both Theoretical and Practical cutting of the Fashions are given. Protractor System, which system has already gained for him the patronage and support of the greater part of the fashionable Tailors of the United States. And in addition to the tuition of his system, he continues to publish, in pamphlet form, the various changes of fashions, as heretofore, [illegible] Figures, and to all others $1 per sheet. Address ALLEN WARD, Philadelphia.

Spring Garden Property,

In Exchange for Dry Goods,
GROCERIES OR BUILDING MATERIALS.

A NEAT three story brick dwelling, lately finished, [illegible] applying at No. 80 CHERRY STREET. aug 29—3mo*

Domestics.

DOMESTICS of every kind, male or female, who can produce satisfactory recommendations, may hear of situations by application to Mr. Bettell at the Office of the Society for the encouragement of Faithful Domestics, corner of Fifth and Minor streets.
sept 5—3t JOHN I. NEWBOLD, Sec'ry.

Circular.

THE Subscriber most respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a LADIES' SHOE STORE, at the stand formerly occupied by the Misses Brown, N. E. corner of Sixth and Locust streets, where he will at all times be fully supplied with a very general assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Childrens' Shoes, made by first rate workmen, every variety of fashion, and warranted to please. The former customers of the establishment, and the public generally, are requested to call and examine the assortment. JOSEPH EVANS.

N. B.—The business as heretofore conducted at No. 236 Market street, will be continued. apr 11, '35—tf

Northern Liberties Riding School.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has again opened, back of No. 320 N. Front street, his Riding School, for the reception of ladies and gentlemen, the yard is pleasant and entirely private, the horses are gay, well broken and perfectly gentle, possessing all the variety of gaits suited to the comfort and ease of the rider. Persons desirous of attaining a knowledge of so pleasant and healthful an accomplishment, may enter upon a course of instruction in this School without the least danger, and in a short time acquire a knowledge of horsemanship upon the most correct principles, that will enable them to avoid the many accidents that so often occur to persons unacquainted with the treatment of those noble animals. To those wishing to ride for the benefit of their health, particular attention will be paid. Also, to hire on reasonable terms, Horses and Gigs, Barouches, Dearborns, Carriages, and ladies and gentlemen's hackneys of the first quality. For terms, apply to

ap 18—6m THOMAS CRAIGE, No. 320 N. Front St.

Vegetable Worm Lozenges.

THESE Lozenges can be recommended with confidence to the public as a preparation well calculated to relieve from those troublesome and dangerous vermin; and being in a palatable form, may be administered to children with greater ease and facility, than medicine of a nauseous nature. Their being purely vegetable, admits them to be given without that apprehension, where mercurial remedies have been used; and no medicine, after their employment, is necessary, as the combination of them embraces every thing that is requisite to their effect, for the prescribed intention. Sold wholesale and retail by the subscriber, No. 21 North Fourth street.

CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL.

They may also be had of A. H. Melvile, Lozenge maker, at the Southeast corner of Pine and Sixth streets; at Fred. Brown's Druggist store, corner of 5th and Chesnut sts.; at Wm. Biddle's, corner of Fifth and Arch sts.; and of Joseph Brooks, Kensington, opposite the market house.

ODONTALGICA—A Medicine to relieve the Tooth Ache. These pills, prompt and efficacious in their action, give relief generally, on the introduction of one of them into the hollow of a decayed Tooth, in a very short time, and no injury results to the surrounding Teeth from the use of them. The advertiser having had ample proof, he conceives, of their efficacy in this complaint, offers them without hesitation as a valuable article to the community. To be had as above, No. 21 North Fourth street. june 6—6m

To Physicians and Druggists.

GEO. P. SCHIVELY & Co. N. E. corner of 8th and Zane and Eighth streets, continue to manufacture and have constantly on hand, an extensive assortment of

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Such as Amputating, Trepanning, Lythotomy, Pocket Cases, Dissecting, Teeth Instruments, &c. &c. which are warranted to be of the best materials and neat workmanship.

Orders from any part of the Union, promptly attended to.

N. B.—A liberal discount to wholesale dealers. may 9—6m

R. S. Gilbert,

ENGRAVER ON WOOD—No. 42 PRUNE ST above Fifth street. feb 9, '34—tf

Painter and Glazier.

JAMES CHAMBERS, No. 271 Callowhill street, between Lawrence and Eighth streets, thankful for past favours, would inform his friends and the public, that he continues the House and Sign Painting, Glazing, Wall Painting, Imitations of Mahogany, Maple, Marble, &c., which he will execute at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

N. B.—Ready mixed Paints, Oil, Glass, Putty, Varnish, and every article connected with the above business, for sale wholesale and retail.

☞ An Apprentice wanted. nov 15—'34—1y

Bowel Complaint

Or, Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus Cured.

BAKER'S SPECIFIC, which effects a cure of the above disorders in one or two hours' time, has been used in more than 10,000 cases with invariable success, and in many instances where the patients had been given up by the physicians. It is generally efficacious in grown persons or children. Travellers, individuals and families will find it advantageous to be supplied with the remedy, by which means imminent danger may be averted. Price 25 cents per bottle, which will cure several cases. For sale by T. & E. Wallace & Co. Druggists, successors to W. Baker, No. 16 north Fifth street, Philada. Country merchants supplied on liberal terms. Sold also, at G. D. Coggeshall's Drug Store, 421 Pearl St., Hopper's Drug Store, 386 Pearl St., E. C. & E. R. Mass, corner of Grand & Cannon Sts., New York, at Laroque's, corner of Market and Harrison, & Dr. Chapman's, No. 83 Lexington St., Baltimore, F. A. Mahoney, corner of Front and Market St., Pittsburg, L. A. Wadsworth, Providence, R. I., J. H. Barnard, St. Louis, Mo. and the principal Drug Stores in the United States. july 25

Thomas Conard's

MATHEMATICAL, English and Classical Academy, Hamilton street above Sixth St., between Race and Cherry streets, Philadelphia.

Particular care will be extended to a few students of the above Institution, who can be accommodated with boarding in the family of the principal, at No. 95 south 12th street below Spruce street. It is believed that this situation offers peculiar advantages to young men about to finish their education. sept 5—3t cow

Durability, Convenience and Economy.

GOLD'S PATENT UNION OVEN. This beautiful article, designed for baking and roasting, and also answering other purposes—embracing every good quality that can be thought of—free from every defect, and wholly unobjectionable, is now offered for inspection and sale at 21 South Seventh street. For durability, convenience and economy, no article of the kind will bear any comparison. We challenge any one to point out any essential defect. It is warranted to operate well, and may be returned free of charge if it fails in any thing that we promise of it. One of its valuable properties is, its great simplicity; any one can manage it. It is constructed on principles perfectly original, and is made of all sizes, suited to hotels, boarding-houses and private families. It is warranted to bake twelve loaves of bread with 3 quarts of Charcoal; to bake biscuit in fifteen minutes, and all other things in correspondent time. Let such as are incredulous, if there be any, prove it by trial.

GOLD, FOSTER & Co. 78 Nassau st. New York.
WILLARD JONES, Agent,
may 9—6m 21 South Seventh street, Philada.

To the Ladies.

CHEAPEST and most fashionable Furs in the city, No. 106 South Second street, 3 doors above the Custom-house, and 75 Chesnut street, below Congress Hall.

DAVID LEVINE, Manufacturer and Importer of Furs, respectfully informs the ladies, that for the accommodation of his numerous customers, he has opened another Fur Store, No. 75 Chesnut street, where he will sell at his usual low prices. Ladies are invited to call and see, before they purchase elsewhere, his elegant stock of Boas, Pelerines, Capes and Muffs, and particularly his Lynx, as he has every advantage by selecting his Furs in Europe himself. dec 6 '34—1y

DOUBLE LOOPED STOCKINET SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

A new article, of a superior quality.

JOSEPH HIBBERT, No. 251 North Sixth street, between Coates and Green streets, Philadelphia, respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the Manufacture of Cotton, and Woollen Shirts and Drawers, which possess many advantages in neatness, elasticity and durability, over those manufactured in the usual way. The advertiser feels confident that all who purchase, will give the articles a decided preference.

J. Hibbert intends keeping constantly on hand, a quantity of Shirts and Drawers, of different threads; and he invites those who wish to prepare for the approaching cold weather, to call and examine for themselves.

The subscriber manufactures also, an article suitable for all seasons, to which he invites attention. aug 15—6m

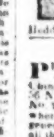
Cheap Hat Stores.

NO. 200 Callowhill street, (north side,) second door below Sixth street, and No. 405 Market street, (north side,) 3rd door below Broad street.

JAMES HILL has always on hand, at his stores an assortment of FUR and SILK HATS, of the best workmanship, manufactured under his own superintendence, which for quality cannot be surpassed in the City or Liberties.

J. H. particularly requests the attention of the public, to his improvement in the manufacture of SILK HATS. Gentlemen, by sending the measure round their heads, the number of inches high, and the size of the Brim, can have a Hat made agreeably to their order.

☞ A liberal discount made to Country Merchants. Hatters supplied with Fur Hats in the rough, or Silk Hats, on the most liberal terms. feb 7—1y



Jacob Sennett,

Brass Steel and Cane Reed Manufactory,
165 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

THIS improved Cane Reed, for which he received a patent from the United States, he warrants to be superior in all respects to those made on the old plan.

An assortment of Reeds and Heddles, for city and country work, constantly on hand.

Also, a large supply of Reeds, suitable for country merchants.

Brass and Steel Reeds, made to order at the shortest notice, all of which he warrants to be of the best quality, and sold at the lowest prices.

A general assortment of first quality Worsted Heddle Yarn, sold wholesale and retail. aug 8—3mo

Removal.

PETER WRIGHT respectfully informs his customers and country merchants, generally, that he has removed his China, Glass and Queensware establishment, from Nos. 54 and 56 North Third street, to that large and commodious store, No. 248 Market street, eight doors below Seventh, north side, where he is now opening, (received by the latest arrivals,) a general assortment of new and well selected ware, comprising all the varieties of the latest patterns and colours, which in addition to his former assortment he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Country merchants and dealers generally, are respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves. They may rest assured that no exertions shall be spared to give satisfaction both in selecting and packing the ware, and the strictest regard paid to the directions and wishes of those who may favour the establishment with their patronage. jan 3—tf

Wholesale and Retail Bedding

WARE-HOUSE, corner of 4th and Vine Sts.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the largest and best assortment in Philadelphia—such as ready made beds, bolsters and pillows, curled hair mattrasses, moss do. cotton do. wool do. cattail do. straw do. high post bedsteads. Feathers, French do. pew and settee cushions. The best baked geese feathers, by the sack or single pound. Western feathers bed ticking by the piece or single yard, curled hair, moss and cattail by the pound.

N. B. Old hair mattrasses repaired. (*All goods bought at this store will be warranted.*) E. CLARK.
feb 7 '35—1y*

General Agency.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he is about to open an office, at New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa. for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and to such other agencies as may be entrusted to him. The disposal of a number of very valuable and extensive tracts of land in Western Pennsylvania and Virginia, has been tendered to him; and he is authorised by several Eastern gentlemen to enter for such sums to be advantageously invested, according to their instructions. Those, therefore, requiring services of the above description, are requested to make known their wishes verbally, or by letter, (post paid) early, that maps, charts, descriptions, catalogues, terms, &c. may be put in form, and ready for inspection.

Arrangements are now in progress, by which those interested in village and town property, may obtain through this office, at short notice, accurate surveys, plots, drafts &c. and have them lithographed, or engraved, by Philadelphia artists [illegible]

MARCUS T. C. GOULD.
sep 19—tf New Brighton, Sept 1835.

CARPENTER'S COMPOUND CERATE OF COPAIVA.

A valuable application for Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Ulcerations and Sores of various kinds.

IT has long been a desideratum to obtain a preparation of the above character for the use of families—a convenient application which can always be at hand when accidents occur, and which will afford immediate relief. G. W. Carpenter is pleased to announce the introduction of the above preparation, as possessing all the qualities here described, and with much pleasure recommends it to the faculty and public, as a safe, pleasant and soothing application, for ulcerations, wounds, or inflamed surfaces.

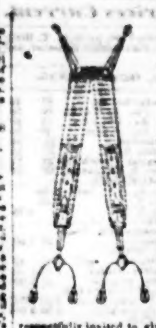
It has been fully tested in private practice, and the result has been of the most satisfactory and beneficial character.

In burns, scalds, wounds, ulcerations and sores of various kinds, no application has been found so productive of so much benefit, and it is confidently recommended to the public as an article upon whose virtues they may confidently rely. Mild, soothing and gentle in its effect, it is particularly applicable to burns, it allays the heat and irritation of the parts, in a short time, and speedily induces the healing process.

Every family in the city and country should supply themselves with this preparation; it is superior to most of the ointments which are obtruded upon the public, and may be advantageously employed in all cases, where a mild and healing application is required.

It is neatly put up in boxes and jars, at 50 and 25 cents each. Prepared and sold only at GEO. W. CARPENTER'S Chemical Warehouse, No. 301 Market st. Philadelphia.

As there may be attempts at imitation, the proprietor will affix his signature as a guarantee of its genuineness. jan 26, 1835—eowf



Philadelphia SUSPENDER & STOCK MANUFACTORY,

No. 6 South Fourth street below Market.

A. L. VANHORN respectfully informs the Southern and Western Merchants, that he manufactures and has constantly on hand an assortment of gum elastic silk, worsted and cotton SUSPENDERS, made in the most approved styles.

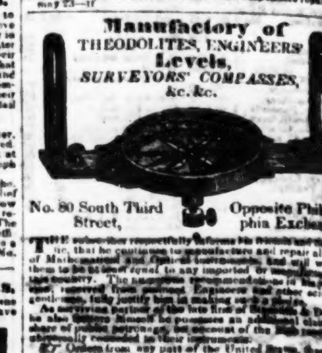
Also, silk, satin, velvet, bombazine and haircloth STOCKS, made on the best Bristle Frames, & warranted in point of workmanship, durability and cheapness, to be inferior to none made.

Also, manufacturing and has constantly on hand RUSSIAN Belts, [illegible] and garters, cravat stiffeners, shirt collars and bosoms, made up in the greatest variety.

All of the above articles will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail. Country merchants in general are respectfully invited to give him a call, before they purchase, at the old established stand No. 6 South Fourth street.

N. B.—Stock Frames and Buckles for sale by the gross or dozen. Also stocks covered anew, and suspenders repaired. may 23—tf

Manufactory of THEODOLITES, ENGINEERS' Levels, SURVEYORS' COMPASSES, &c. &c.



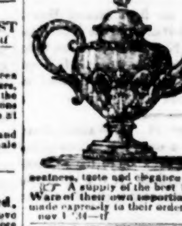
No. 80 South Third Street, Opposite Philadelphia Exchange.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues to manufacture and repair all kinds of Mathematical and Optical Instruments, and will warrant them to be at least equal to any imported or manufactured in this country. [illegible]

☞ Orders from any part of the United States, [illegible] received and punctually attended to, on the most favourable terms.
feb 14—1y EDMUND DRAPER.

Silver Plate, Spoon and Fork MANUFACTORY,

Southwest corner of Fifth and Cherry Streets.



THE Subscribers have constantly on hand, a handsome assortment of SILVER Plate, Spoons, Forks, and every article belonging to the Silversmith business, or made to order in the neatest and best manner, or to match any pattern given, at the lowest manufacturing prices.

Persons who wish to purchase, are requested to call at their manufactory, where they will find work not surpassed in the city for neatness, taste and elegance of finish.

☞ A supply of the best Sheffield and Birmingham Plated Ware of their own importing, kept constantly on hand, and made expressly to their order.
nov 1 '34—tf R. & W. WILSON.

PATENT GUM ELASTIC Boots and Shoes.

THE undersigned has constantly on hand, a good supply of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gum Elastic Boots and Shoes, with Leather Soles cemented to them. They are ready finished, of fashionable shapes, and designed as a substitute for all other kinds for winter wear. Also, a good assortment of plain Gum Elastic Over Shoes, by the case or dozen.

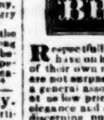
Also, Gum Elastic Table Covers, &c. &c.

Country Merchants and others, are respectfully invited to call and examine them. SAML. D. BREED,
april 3 '34—tf No. 13 North 7th street.

BROWN & WEST

Respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have on hand a general assortment of silk and Beaver hats of their own manufacture, which for durability and cheapness are not surpassed by any in the city. They have also on hand a general assortment of Youth's silk hats, which they can sell at as low prices as any in the United States. The superior elegance and durability of this article is an object worthy of a discerning public. Purchasers would do well to call at the old established stand, No. 4 south Fourth street, before purchasing elsewhere. Country hatters supplied with silk hats at the lowest prices. aug 29 '35—1y

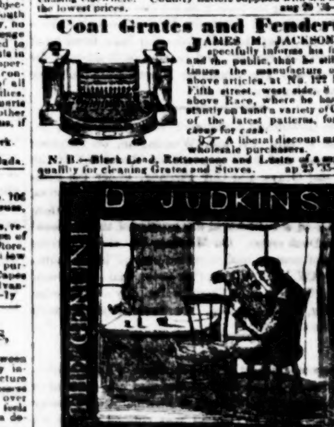
Coal Grates and Fenders.



JAMES M. JACKSON, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues the manufacture of the above articles, at No. 112 North Fifth street, west side, 3 doors above Race, where he has constantly on hand a variety of Grates of the latest patterns, for sale cheap for cash.

☞ A liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers.

N. B.—Black Lead, Rottenstone and Liquid of a superior quality for cleaning Grates and Stoves. ap 25 '35—1y



FOR the cure of White Swellings, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Glandular, Tumours, Felons, Rheumatic Pains, Sprains and bruises, Burns and Scalds, Inflammation in Women's Breasts, Glandular Swellings, Old and Fresh Wounds, Chilblains, Tetters, Piles, Ring Worms, Eruptions of long standing, and Sore Eyes.

In this edition of my directions, I beg leave to state to the public, that there has been an article of this kind bearing my name, that has been extensively sold in this city and elsewhere, but which (I am sorry to say) is not well prepared; not fit for use, except at two or three places in the city; and after this date it will be prepared by JAMES S. GLASCOE, only, and I take pleasure in recommending that prepared by him as the genuine "Dr. WILLIAM JUDKIN'S SPECIFIC OINTMENT," as every box will be inspected by me before it is offered for sale.

The public therefore are cautioned against purchasing any that has not the Seal of a Lion and Mortar on each jar, and the signature of JAS. S. GLASCOE, in his own handwriting, signed on the outside wrapper.

In addition, also, I have produced a few certificates of cures, to promote its utility; and some of them from members of Congress of the United States, as well as the very first scientific characters in the country, besides a number of my medical brethren, and when I turn and examine the evidence which has been given in such flattering terms, as to many extraordinary cures, of diseases of long and painful standing, and which had resisted many ordinary remedies, administered by skilful hands, I feel grateful in finding myself the instrument, and thus handing out such remedial agent, by the effects of which, so much human suffering has been erased;—and all I wish or desire is that those who may be afflicted with any of the above diseases may give it a fair trial for themselves, and then they will be fully competent to judge correctly of its utility.

WM. JUDKINS.
August 1st 1835. Cincinnati, Ohio.

☞ A constant supply of the above, will be kept for sale at Peter Lehman's Drug and Chemical Store, No. 330 Market street, Philadelphia. aug 8—3mo

Gardner's Celebrated Vegetable Liniment,

The most Valuable Remedy ever Discovered

FOR the Cure of Sprains, Bruises, Cuts or Wounds, Galls, Chaffs or Galls, Film in the Eye, and every external complaint to which Horses are liable. Also, for the Human Flesh, it excels in the Cure of Burns or Scalds, Fresh wounds, Rheumatic Pains, Swelling of the Glands of the Throat, Croup, Ague in the Face, Ring worms and Tetters, Paralytic Tumors, &c.

NOTICE.—It is now about five years since I first discovered this valuable remedy, during which time I have prepared it chiefly for my own use, and that of my immediate acquaintances in curing the external complaints of Horses. Knowing full well that the People are daily imposed upon by nostrums foisted upon them, that they have been deceived and have become disgusted with every thing like quackery, I have long been hesitated to bring the above named article forward; but am thus forced to do it, by the repeated urging and earnest solicitations of those to whom I have distributed the article for the cure of the several complaints mentioned above. [illegible]

JAMES GARDNER.
Cincinnati, August 1, 1834.

The above valuable article forms the domain of Mr. Gardner, has fallen into the hands of the subscriber, who is now its sole proprietor. JAMES S. GLASCOE, Druggist, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Also, sold by Peter Lehman, No. 330 Market street, Philadelphia. aug 8—6mo

Lucas Gillingham

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has removed from No. 5 North Second St. to No. 3 North Fourth St. N. W. corner of Market St. where he continues to manufacture and keeps on hand a general assortment of Umbrellas and Parasols, which he will Wholesale and Retail on the most reasonable terms.

Warranted to be of superior materials and workmanship. aug 8—6mo*

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
By Samuel Coate Atkinson,
No. 36 CARTER'S ALLEY,
Third door below Third street, near the Girard Bank
TERMS.—$2 50, if paid during the year.
$2 00, if paid in advance.
$3 00, if not paid during the year.
$1 25, for six months.

☞ The above terms mean literally what is expressed. Any person, by subscribing, makes a CONTRACT ("as we understand it") to comply with these terms, the same as when purchasing any kind of property at a stipulated price; a deviation from them cannot be claimed as a right.

Papers discontinued only at the option of the publisher while arrearages are due.

** Small notes of Solvent Banks, received at par value for subscriptions, &c. by mail.

☞ Unpaid Letters not taken from the Post-Office.